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$47,947,000 Approved For Slum Clearance; Prayer for Finns Asked

The World's Day—At a Glance
Dec. 27, 1939

President Indorses Low-Rent Housing Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt today approved 24 United States Housing Authority contracts, totaling $47,947,000, for 41 slum-clearance and low-rent housing projects in 12 states and two territories.

Archbishop Proposes Prayers for Finland

LONDON (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury suggested today that all the people of Britain pray for Finland in church services, Dec. 31. He proposed the prayers as "special remembrance of Finland and its brave people in their hour of trial."

Navy Yard Workers Put Ban on Strikes

WASHINGTON (AP)—A committee of seven representing civilian employees of the Philadelphia Navy Yard brought to the White House today a pledge of loyalty to the Government in which workers said they would "avoid strikes" and report "any instance of subversive attitude or action" coming to their notice.

President Roosevelt received the pledge from John F. Daniels, President of the Navy Yard Development Association, who headed the group.

Student Union Opens Sessions in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—A message from President Roosevelt encouraging discussion of "the real issues that confront our country" launched the American Student Union today on its fifth annual convention. The message was presented to 400 delegates from colleges, universities, and high schools as they assembled at the University of Wisconsin for a four-day appraisal of world events. A speaker in tonight's symposium will be Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in America.

Amity Reported at Far East Boundary Parley

MOSCOW (AP)—Progress was reported from the Soviet-Japanese-Manchukuoan-Outer Mongolian conference which ended at Chita, Siberia, Dec. 25. The talks will be shifted to Harbin, Manchukuo, Jan. 7. Delegates will fix new boundaries.

Police Asked to Halt Kelvinator 'Sit-Down'

DETROIT (AP)—Management of the Nash-Kelvinator plant here asked police today to eject 1,400 workers from the factory. Company officials said members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America had started a sit-down strike. Within a few minutes after police arrived, workers were reported to be leaving the building.

Prentiss Assails Federal 'Business Baiting'

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—H. W. Prentiss, Jr., President-elect of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared today that "governmental business baiters should" make peace with industry. He declared that millions of unemployed persons soon would find jobs if a "sympathetic understanding" between Government and business "were permitted to develop."

Murphy Reveals Drive on Foreign Spies

DETROIT (AP)—Attorney General Frank Murphy said today evidence of sabotage and espionage in Detroit, Flint, and Lansing, Mich., will be presented next week in Washington to a special grand jury. The automotive industry and the War Department have been cooperating on various projects connected with munitions and armament.

"There are foreign agents at work in this country and we know who they are," the Attorney General declared. "They will be prosecuted."

Libels Placed on Nazi Ship Total $253,498

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A British oil corporation has filed a $114,652 libel against the German freighter Arauca, which fled into Fort Lauderdale, Fla., last week to escape a British cruiser. The Federal court action, filed on behalf of the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation of London, coupled with three previous suits, brought to $253,498 the total of claims against the freighter.

Shoe Firm Asks $250,000 Picketing Damages

NEW YORK (AP)—The Kitty Kelly Shoe Corporation sought $250,000 damages in Federal Court yesterday from American Federation of Labor affiliates, and asked an injunction against both A. F. of L. and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions to restrain "unlawful picketing." The company charged that A. F. of L. unions continued to picket the Corporation's stores in spite of proof provided Dec. 22 that C. I. O. unions represented a majority of the Corporation's warehouse employees.

Every Vote in District Cast for Stalin

MOSCOW (AP)—Joseph Stalin received every vote in his district in the election Dec. 24 to the Moscow City Soviet, Russian newspapers announced. Mr. Stalin received each of the district's 2,972 votes.

Retired Ministers and Kin Get $1,347,000 in Pensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Payments of $1,347,000 a year are being made to approximately 2,599 retired clergymen, widows and orphans of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, William Fellowes Morgan, Sr., President of the Church Pension Fund, announced today. Average allowance for the Fund to retired clergymen and their families is $1,000 annually, but is expected to increase, Mr. Morgan said.

Combined assets of the Fund and affiliated organizations now amount to $40,000,000, Mr. Morgan revealed. The Church Life Insurance Corporation, one of its affiliates, has ordinary insurance in force of $25,000,000, assets of $5,500,000 and a surplus of about $1,000,000, and the Church Properties Fire Insurance Corporation another subsidiary, has insurance of more than $91,000,000 in force he added.

The Fund was established in 1917 and is operated on an acturial reserve basis. J. P. Morgan is Treasurer of the Fund.

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NYA Orchestra To Tour Americas

WASHINGTON (AP) — Aubrey Williams, Administrator, announced Dec. 27 that the National Youth Administration would provide 109 musicians for an all-American youth orchestra to tour Central and South America.

He described the undertaking as a "good-will" tour in co-operation with the Pan American Union. Mr. Williams set no date for the tour.

Leopold Stokowski, conductor and former head of the Public Works Administration Music Project, will have charge of the tour and direct performances, Mr. Williams said. Mr. Stokowski will hold preliminary auditions in six or eight central cities with final selection of applicants to be made in a national audition, perhaps in New York.

Musicians under 25 years, whether NYA workers or not, may apply to the 51 state NYA offices for tryouts.

A Certain Red Blue-Penciled In Cambridge

Council 'purge' of press and schoolbooks of certain unmentionables hits democratic front.

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Right at the moment when the Finns on the Mannerheim Line are reported to be threatening a certain large city in Stalin's domain—located at the eastern extremity of the Karelian Isthmus—residents of Cambridge and youngsters returning to school next week are going to have a puzzling time revising their geographic vocabulary to fit anti-Communistic ukases of Cambridge City Council.

In solemn session last night, the Councilors, roused by the oratory of City Councilor Michael A. Sullivan, or the lateness of the hour, voted unanimously that the names of Nicholai L-n-n of Red Square fame, and a city named in his honor, be expunged from all printed matter in the University City.

For guidance of those who read, Councilor Sullivan made the concession that for the banned city name, L-n-n-r-d (not permitted in printed matter) "the true and original name of St. Petersburg must be used."

Stalin Goes Free

In his barrage of whereases and to wits, Councilor Sullivan somehow omitted to cancel the names of Stalin and Trotsky not remotely identified with Soviet prinicples, and concentrated on L-n-n.

So Cambridge awoke this morning to discover served up as breakfast news the indisputable fact that the 15 members of Council had adopted without debate the measure which read:

". . . ban the name of (*) and the name of the city of (* *) from all textbooks, geographies, atlases, and all printed matter in our schools, and from this time forward no printed matter of any kind whatsoever, textbooks, school books, magazines, newspapers, etc., carrying aforementioned names shall be allowed within the city limits of Cambridge."

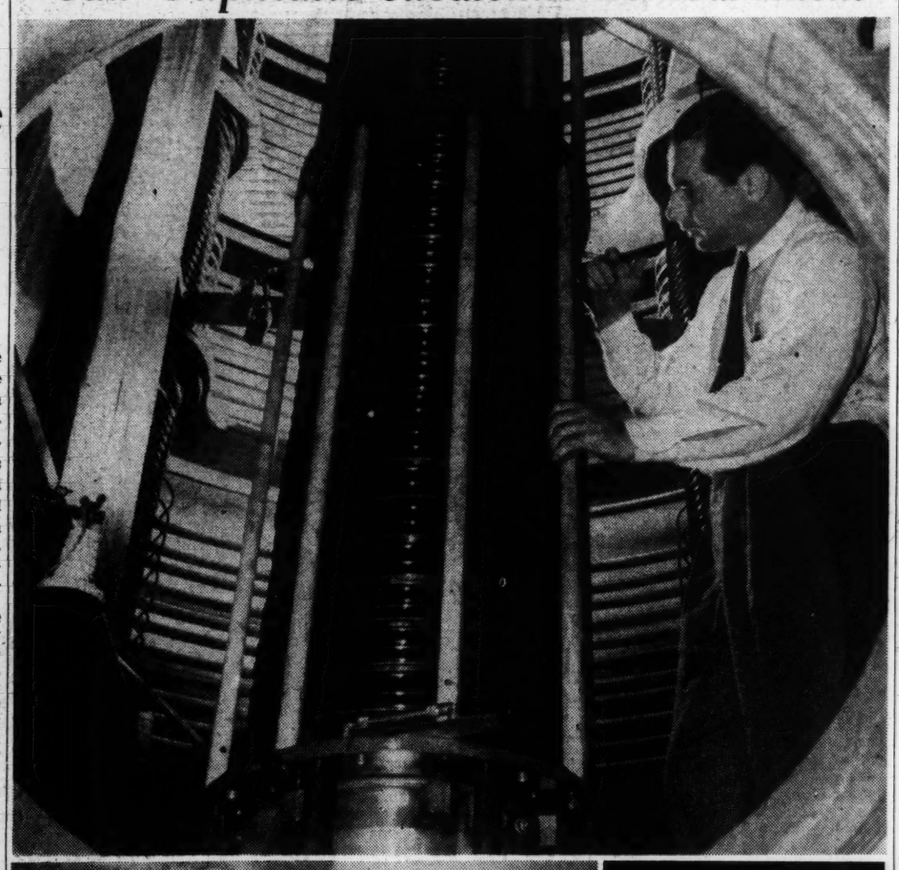
What's This? What's This?

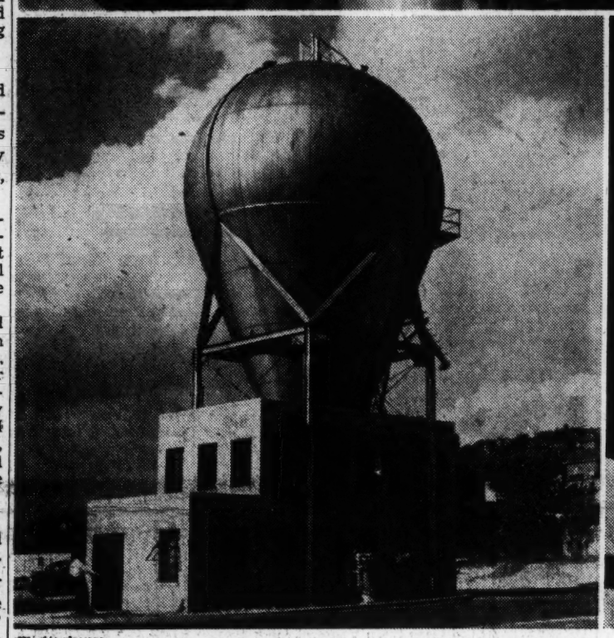
Professors of international and constitutional law rubbed their eyes and read the Council order again. Did this mean severance of relations with the U. S. S. R.? What would the Librarian of Harvard University do toward editing the thousands of atlases, textbooks, reference books containing the banned names? Whose job was it to edit schoolbooks?

Would a customs patrol of the Chief of Police stop and search all newspaper trucks at the bridges and other points of the City line? Would the Harvard student Communist organization take this affront meekly or trot out the emblem of the sickle and the hammer? Wasn't the Sullivan order a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

'Gun' Duplicates Subatomic Bombardment





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Westinghouse

Upper: Dr. William H. Wells, in charge of the Westinghouse "atom smasher," testing the 40-foot vacuum tube of the new atomic gun. Lower left: Man's newest duplicator of nature's radium bombardments, at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories mobilizes 4,000,000 volts to shoot sub-atomic particles at tiny targets. Particles hurtle through tube at 50,000,000 miles an hour. Lower right: Dr. E. U. Condon, Associate Director of the Laboratories.

Atom Smashing Depicted as Savants Meet

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27—Savants opening their annual Christmas-week meetings in Columbus today, learned how marksmanship with subatomic "bullets" hurtling at 50,000,000 miles an hour has been increased 33 per cent; how plant cells manufacture cotton particles with which to build their cellular framework (the "structural steel" upon which visible plant "skyscrapers" are built); and about a new expedition to Res Zapotes, near Vera Cruz, Mexico, in search of further evidence that here was located the earliest settlement of the vanquished Maya Indians.

This was the opening day of the American Association for the Advancement of Science's 105th meeting. The opening gun was a report on the giant new Westinghouse atom smasher, now ready for serious research in the back yard of the company research laboratories in East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. E. U. Condon, Associate Director of the Laboratories, and Dr.

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

This Changing World

Polite Bluejackets Board a Ship—They're Talkative but for Youngsters Exceptionally Diplomatic—Politicians Too

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm (Delayed)

I first came in contact with Britain's fighting forces when an armed escort of them from a British cruiser boarded our trans-Atlantic steamer off the Danish Faroe Islands. The story of our capture at sea I told at the time in our news columns. Out of the night gloom the party of bluejackets suddenly appeared on our starboard bow in a seven-oared gig. All of them were armed, clad in sou'westers and lifebelts, and in what seemed to be less than a jiffy they had swarmed up the rope ladder which we had lowered for them. Their job, in naval parlance, was to "deviate" us to a British harbor for examination of passengers and cargo by the contraband authorities.

This they did with all imaginable politeness. The bluejackets had two days' rations with them, and the officers were under instructions to pay for their food. Our captain offered the bridge to the boarding party. But with many "pleases" they insisted that the Swedes were still in navigational authority. All they were instructed to do was to see that we steered south into Kirkwall for what the naval folk call "visit and search."

So active are the British blockaders that the cruiser could spare only a midshipman and half a dozen tars for the job of escorting our 10,000-tonner to Kirkwall in the Orkneys. The middy could not have been more than 18. He told me he was one of 10 such lads on the cruiser, and some of them, as he was, were drafted from the training schools of the merchant marine.

Neither he nor the tars would reveal the name of our captor cruiser. On their caps they wore only the sign H. M. S. All His Majesty's ships are similarly nameless in wartime, but the name is only erased, not forgotten. What's in a name? you may ask. A great deal to these lads, just as much as there is to the name of a regiment in the junior service.

* * *

We were all interested in talking to our detainers. And they were talkative, though diplomatic. I attached myself to one of them. I shall give his views in English. Actually they were rendered in such authentic Cockney that I almost heard the sound of Bow Bells as he was talking. "Nobody can slip through the patrol now," he said to me, proudly. (However, I later found out that a Norwegian boat, the Stavangerfjord, had, in fact, slipped through the patrol—probably in the hazy weather that sometimes shrouds the Faroe Islands.)

"You were trying to dodge us," he continued, "but we knew you were coming, two days ago. If we'd missed you, H. M. S. Calypso (I can tell you the name, because now it's way down the Scottish coast) would have got you." In fact, we sighted this second cruiser within an hour of being pulled up by the first. We acknowledged that, and the tar beamed again.

They are proud of the success of their vigil, these sailors. "Few neutrals have escaped us, and no Germans. We know of two Germans who left Vigo two days ago. You see, we are flashing to each other all the way from Iceland to Cape Verde. And we're waiting for 'em. They'll never get by. Last week we caught one; Jerry (the old familiar name for the enemy, I recalled) scuttled her, and we put out, and brought in the crew, mostly Chinese. Then we had to sink the boat because it had become only a dangerous hulk anyway."

The Scandinavians with whom I traveled were in some cases badly inconvenienced by the delay caused by our calling at Kirkwall. But, as one of them said, "we can stand a lot from the British in this war." Accordingly the tars enjoyed so much private hospitality that they threw their rations overboard!

* * *

And in return they were models of good behavior. "We are just guests," they kept saying, "and, if we aren't well-behaved, you can turn us out of your reception rooms. This artillery (pointing to their revolvers) is just for show, you know. Of course, you didn't invite us on board, and you can't kick us off the ship, but we know our place." The Scandinavians were delighted by such propriety.

What struck one most about the sailors was their almost ardent belief in the rightness of their cause. The light would come into their young eyes as they spoke.

To this passenger the experience telescoped a generation, and he felt himself back among the boys of the World War. They were just like that. Would that such a generation in Germany as well as in Britain could be saved the decimating experience of war!

Vandenberg Offers Program Based on Best of New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The Republican alternative to the New Deal is beginning to take substantial and somewhat detailed shape.

The latest formulator of prospective Party policy is Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan who, in announcing that he will follow Thomas E. Dewey in opening his campaign for the presidential nomination in St. Paul, Minn., indicates that Republicans intend to make a primary and continuing appeal to the vast and fluctuating farm vote of the Middle West—the loss of which gave the Democratic Party major strength in the 1932 and 1936 elections.

The significant features of Senator Vandenberg's program are his candid acceptance of numerous New Deal measures and his insistence that their principal weakness has been incompetent administration. His appeal is based upon the assumption that the New Deal sought sincerely to correct social and economic evils which needed correction but failed in its task. He asks his Party to face these problems squarely with a social program which "wants to help the average citizen to a better lot in life, plus the capacity to deliver the goods."

Considerable weight is attached to Senator Vandenberg's proposals because of his position as the leading Republican figure in the Senate and because in the latest public opinion polls he continues to hold the lead among the Republican presidential aspirants, with Mr. Dewey second and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio third.

Following Mr. Dewey's recent challenging criticisms of broad New Deal policy, the Michigan Senator is offering his Party the beginnings of specific platform timber and is frankly identifying the concrete New Deal measures he would scrap and those he would salvage. While the Senator is holding back his public campaigning until February; his recommendations are embodied in a leading contribution to the January issue of the American Mercury. His proposals on the specific subjects are:

1—**Relief:** Federal responsibility for relief must continue. It is a national problem and must be treated as such. The States should receive annual lump-sum grants from Washington and then "except for certain generally controlling criteria to assure honest, equitable use of the money, State and local govern-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Roosevelt Aims At Sound Peace; Sees Churchmen

Allies welcome call of Roosevelt, but say peace offer is up to the Germans.

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 27 — Sympathetic reception is universally accorded here, and, indeed, throughout most of neutral Europe, to President Roosevelt's appeal to the Churches to synchronize their peace efforts and to the outline of Pope Pius XII of his conception of a just peace.

In informed circles it is declared that the Allies' viewpoint on the peace question approximates pretty closely to the five postulates laid down by the Pope in his Christmas Eve address to the Cardinals which, it is assumed, will find general approval in the United States, too.

The Allied aims have been stated on various occasions by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, by Premier Edouard Daladier and by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax in even preciser terms. Thus the Pope's declaration, "All nations, great, small, strong, or weak, have the right to life and independence," already has been translated in advance by Allied statesmen into a specific claim for restoration of the independence of Poland and Czechoslovakia, and the right of Austrians to choose freely between independence and incorporation in the Third Reich.

Similarly the Pope's plea for abolition of the armaments race, reconstitution of international institutions, and respect for treaties are all among the stated war aims for which the Allies are fighting.

Demand Conclusive Peace

In these circumstances, and especially because they consider that the war was forced upon them by action of the Third Reich, the Allies hold that the next move for peace must come not from them, but from the other side. They are not prepared to sheathe the sword while the objects for which they are fighting are unattained. For the Allies consider that an inconclusive peace would merely invite fresh aggressions at an early date. Therefore they do not intend to lay down their arms while an attitude of mind which has already struck down three small independent states, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and is now trying to subdue a fourth, Finland, remains unaltered.

In short, to talk of peace now would in their opinion make it impossible to achieve the kind of peace which the democracies envisage, and which would make the world safe for neutrals as well as for the present belligerents. They assume from the terms of both the demarches of President Roosevelt and Pope Pius that these two great neutral leaders agree on this estimate of the situation.

Issue of "American Waters"

It is from this aspect of the international scene that Allied opinion is inclined to judge another diplomatic event of the Christmas season, namely the joint protest of 21 American republics to Britain and Germany in connection with the recent belligerent acts in what the protest calls "American waters," but which, as observers here maintain, has hitherto been regarded by international law as the "high seas" where territorial writs do not run.

The protest note has not yet

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

President is opposed to any armistice plan now—Seeks way to world accord.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—President Roosevelt began today to implement his dramatic Christmas Eve appeal that the religious forces of the world unite in a common effort to lay a present moral basis for a future peace.

The President's first step was his consultation this afternoon with the spokesmen of the Protestant and Jewish faiths of America, Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Dr. Buttrick and Dr. Adler to whom, in addition to Pope Pius XII, Mr. Roosevelt had addressed his message last week end, brought to the White House assurances that not only they themselves but the whole body of Protestant churches and rabbinical associations would co-operate in the President's efforts.

The President made it clear at this conference that he is not pressing either for an untimely armistice which could not bring real peace nor is he projecting any specific blueprint for an ultimate peace.

No Reason for Haste

"When at war, prepare for peace" is the essence of the initiative which Mr. Roosevelt has been prompted to take at this time and its immediate aim is to prepare world opinion to support a peace which will involve its responsibilities as well as its advantages and gradually to build the machinery needed to bring about such a peace.

The appointment of Myron C. Taylor as Ambassador Without Portfolio to serve as the President's personal representative at the Vatican is one step in the development of this peace-making machinery. It is designed to enable Mr. Roosevelt and the Pope to parallel their efforts and to exert the largest possible influence in behalf of peace when such efforts appear to have a genuine chance of success.

Further evidence was given at the White House today that, barring unexpected developments, no early intervention looking toward an armistice is contemplated and that the rallying of the religious groups and the dispatch of Ambassador Taylor concern only long-view ends.

Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary who in this instance has handled all the announcements and explanations in connection with this step, disclosed, for example, that the President had told Ambassador Taylor that there was no need for any haste in his going to Rome and Mr. Roosevelt is not expected to see Mr. Taylor until after he returns from a vacation in Florida.

Wide Popular Support

Mr. Early indicated that telegrams and letters still being received at the White House show overwhelming popular support for the mission on which Ambassador Taylor is being sent and again gave explicit assurances on behalf of President Roosevelt that no "diplomatic recognition of the Vatican as a temporal power" is intended and that it is in no way planned that the present temporary appointment of a presidential representative to the Vatican shall evolve into a permanent relationship.

The strong White House insistence that neither recognition of the Vatican nor a regular appointment to the Vatican will take place is taken to indicate that the President and his advisers are conscious that such a step would offend large sections of American opinion. The existence of this latent but usually unexpressed conviction is seen as a barrier to recognition.

Peace Through Churches

It appeared from the conference with Dr. Buttrick and Dr. Adler that the President is desirous of providing that the religious forces of the nation shall have the largest possible opportunity to influence the making of the next peace and that the counsel of religious-minded people shall actively be present at the negotiating table and not merely on the sidelines.

The objective, in the words of Dr. Buttrick, will be "every church and land shall seek under God a world order in which unmerited poverty and lurking fear and the threat of war shall be banished."

And in developing a public opinion within the United States which will enable the American Government to play some constructive role in the future peace-making—a role which can hardly take shape at this early date—is expected to be one of the by-products of the President's appeal for co-operation from the Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic leaders.

U. S. Is to Use Caution In Dealing With Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—At this point—10 days after Japan announced its intention to reopen the lower Yangtse and Pearl rivers to foreign trade, and just a month before the 1911 Trade Treaty with Japan expires—it should be possible to take bearings and make predictions as to the course of negotiations between the United States and Japan.

It is, in fact, impossible to do so. The responsible officials of the Government here do not themselves know what the outcome will be. At this stage, with many critical factors in a state of flux, the uncertainties are considered to outweigh the probabilities.

If any conclusion is possible at this time, it is this: in matters of Far Eastern policy today, as at many periods of crisis in the past, the United States is dealing at very long range with forces which, for the most part, are outside its control. Under these circumstances, the feeling on the part of most State Department officials in this field is that any strong and forthright line of action would be reckless. Caution is therefore the order of the day.

Expected to Move Slowly

It is considered most likely, then, that the process of bargaining now going on will be protracted. Very probably, Secretary of State Cordell Hull will negotiate what is known in trading language as a modus vivendi—a temporary day-to-day agreement which probably would be worded so as to continue trading as before—in order to avoid a decision as early as Jan. 26 when the Treaty lapses. It is thought that several "crises" in the negotiations might be necessary, with offers and rejections, counter offers and counter rejections, in order to shake down the demands of both sides to a point where they can be appraised in a clearer light.

The chief uncertainties, which are the subject of intensive scrutiny here, are these:

If the Finnish war continues unfavorable for Russia between now and next spring, Russia is thought less likely to turn east again, and become an aggressive force in that area.

Japan would then be less able to tell the United States politely but none the less firmly that excessive American demands might push Japan into the hands of Russia.

The move of the Japanese Cabinet to reopen portions of the Yangtse and Pearl Rivers is a moderate gesture on which the very life of the moderate Cabinet may depend. It is considered to be a signal success for the Cabinet that such a gesture could be made at all, even in the tentative form in which the offer was made. Thus it remains too early to say whether the more radically inclined and more militaristic Japanese elements can be made, over a longer period, to accept such a conciliatory course.

The United States therefore cannot yet be sufficiently certain whether to continue working with the moderate elements in Japan, or whether these elements will be unable to maintain their present precarious ascendancy.

All of these factors will continue in a stage of change for long after the deadline has passed for the expiration of the Trade Treaty with Japan. It therefore becomes exceedingly difficult for the officials here to make a decision at any one point as to whether they will accept a temporary agreement with Japan, putting off all the moral and treaty questions of the sovereignty, or whether they will use trade pressure and possibly embargoes now as a means of trying to force Japan progressively out of China.

Added to this is the reluctance of Secretary Hull to use trade weapons of any sort, since he stands as the very symbol of persuasion as opposed to compulsion in the arena of world trade. He is supported by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew at Tokyo, who is understood to have told Secretary Hull and the President on his recent visit here that any sharp economic blows such as trade embargos, struck by the United States against Japan, would play into the hands of the Japanese extremists and would cause a dangerous and explosive situation in the Far East.

The outlook, then, is for continued and protracted bargaining. There will be periodic ups and downs, and much doubt as to whether this uncertainty can end as long as the present phase of war and the capture of territory continues without any certain means of turning the tide back again to the status quo ante.

U. S. Flying Units To Tour Country For Enlistments

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Army recruiting sergeants will take to the air next month in a super-selling effort to fill the 227,000 enlistment quota set by President Roosevelt.

Four flying recruiting units—two planes each—will tour the country from coast to coast.

The tour is another part of the campaign to "glamourize" the Army, using all the high-pressure methods of modern American business—and more besides. "Glamour" is a word found in the Army's own publicity.

Youngsters chosen for service in the Air Corps these days may be given a free ride in a big bomber to their first station of duty. "As many as the traffic will bear," a War Department official said, are being transported that way. So many want to go that the recruits sometimes have to draw lots for the privilege.

For the first time, magazines soon will be carrying Army advertisements, paid for by some commercial sponsor "in the interest of national defense."

Even the open road soon will be used by recruiting officers. Bids have been requested for 18 luxurious offices on wheels — big truck-and-trailer combinations with sleeping quarters for five soldiers.

Super-salesmen among the Army's recruiting officers will staff the tour units. The two officers with the best records in each corps area will go with the flying units.

Meanwhile, a glamourized "Miss Liberty," with bronze hair, beckons to young men from 75,000 Army posters in busses, trolley cars and subways, from 15,000 billboard sheets, and from the signboards in front of 44 recruiting stations and 408 substations.

Soy Bean for Growth In Europe Developed

NEW YORK—A soy bean suitable for the climate of Central Europe has been developed by German natural scientists, according to the German Railways Information Office. It is the result of 380,000 crosses of 185 different species of the bean. The plant has high contents of fat and albumen. It grows to a mowable height and ripens late in August.

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Student Union Bond Asked On Browder Talk

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 27 (AP)—The University of Wisconsin Memorial Union today asked a $2,000 indemnity bond as a condition of making its auditorium available for tonight's session of the American Student Union national convention, which is to be addressed by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in America.

Reuben Hill, assistant house director, informed Donald Thayer, President of the University League for Liberal Action, host to the convention, that the Union had not contemplated any such gathering as Mr. Browder might attract.

The Union is the campus recreational and business center for student groups. Mr. Hill said it did not have a staff large enough to preserve order at a meeting of the kind planned, and that a bond would be necessary to protect the property.

Mr. Thayer's organization was unable immediately to find other quarters. Custodians of the stock pavilion on the campus refused permission to use that auditorium.

The convention formally opened today with the reading of a message from President Roosevelt encouraging youth in discussion of "the real issues that confront our country."

The President's message to Joseph P. Lash, National Secretary, was presented to 400 delegates from colleges, universities and high schools as they assembled at the Memorial Union on the University of Wisconsin campus for a four-day appraisal of world events, with war topics receiving major attention.

President Roosevelt's message to the convention follows:

"In these days when the great principle of free inquiry is under attack it is important that the youth of our democracy disagreeing as they will on specific issues, unite on the one issue of freedom to learn. This, it seems to me, is the essence of Americanism.

"It is important that the youth of America think about and discuss the real issues which confront our country and that our great public and private institutions of education help them in this inquiry. The fundamental purpose of education is now as always to make men free by developing their capacity for intelligent citizenship."

Economist Backs Hull Trade Plan

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Viewing tariff walls erected during Republican administrations as a "black page" in the history of the Republican Party, President Jacob Viner of the American Economic Association declared here Dec. 27 "Republicans should be glad Secretary Hull is trying to tear it out."

The reciprocal trade agreements of the present Secretary of State "Deserve to survive," the University of Chicago economist said, adding "if Republicans attempt to make the agreements a major issue and oppose them during the coming campaign it will show they have learned nothing since the 1920's."

Dr. Viner expressed his views in an interview preceding the opening of the Allied Social Science Associations convention here. The 13 organizations comprising the group will present more than 500 speakers to 3,500 delegates during the four-day session.

Farmers, said Dr. Viner, will have more to gain from a liberal trade policy than a restrictive one.

The economist, who termed himself "one of the last of the free traders" said free trade would make an important contribution to peace but would not insure it.

The contribution, he said, would come from a "reduction of friction and the raising of the standard of living."

"War is primarily political, social, and moral, with the desire for prestige and power rather than economic gain predominating."

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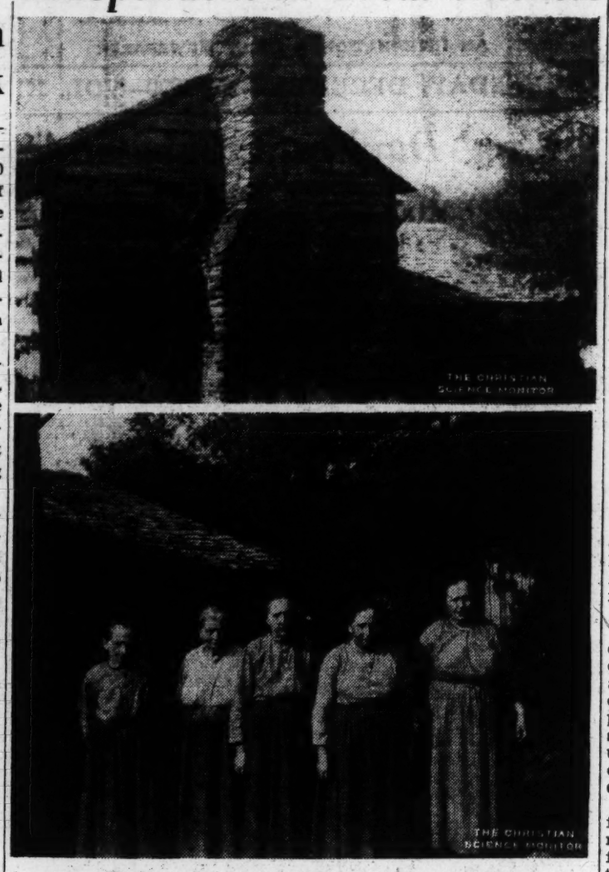
Independent in Great Smokies



Five Walker Sisters and Hand-Hewn Log Home

The sisters by industry and thrift have developed their own system of separation of powers. Each is a specialist in some phase of their work, but each is also competent in all. Left to right, the sisters are Margaret Jane, Polly, Martha, Louisa, and Hettie.

Cabin Home of Five Sisters Still Theirs as Part of Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The five Walker sisters, shining examples of pioneer resourcefulness and independence, can breathe a sigh of relief. No longer do they need to worry over the possibility that the Government may force them to move from the only home they have ever known—their picturesque cabin back in the Little Green Briar section of the Great Smoky Mountains.

The cabin and land are wanted for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a heritage for posterity. But park officials have decided that the five sisters—Hettie, Polly, Margaret, Martha, and Louisa—are such a famed model of mountain resourcefulness and independence, that they shall remain on their land.

This privilege heretofore has not been given those whose land has been bought in condemnation procedings, but only to those who sold at private sale, usually making price reductions in exchange for lifetime leases.

The Walker sisters' home and 122.8 acres of land has been valued by National Park Service appraisers at $4,428. This amount has been paid into Federal Court. If that amount is satisfactory to the owners, it will be paid over to them by the court, and they will still live in their accustomed way. Otherwise, a jury will determine the amount the National Park Service must pay.

For many years the sisters, living in their typical old cabin, have maintained stanch independence. They have raised their own crops, doing their own plowing and other phases of cultivating their crops. They have sheared their own sheep and carded and spun the wool. They have raised little patches of cotton, from which they removed the seed by hand, carded, and spun the fibers. This yarn, both wool and cotton, has been woven and knitted into various dress materials and into bedspreads both for their own use and for sale to the people from over the United States and foreign countries who visit them.

They have made their own chairs and other items of furniture. Their table is always loaded with good food, tastily prepared.

Louisa has won a name as a writer of mountain poems.

Alaska Governor Lists Needs; Sees Statehood as Far Away

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—The keynote of Dr. Ernest Gruening's inaugural address upon taking the oath of office as Governor of Alaska was "integration"—a better conformity of activities between the Federal Government in Washington, D. C., and the agencies operating in Alaska.

He maintained that this "integration" is tremendously important for the progress of the Territory, pointing out that many of Alaska's problems arise in the National Capital. He cited as examples the operation of the Forest Service, which controls practically all of southeastern Alaska; the Office of Indian Affairs, which ministers directly to the needs of one half of Alaska's population; and the fact that 99 per cent of Alaska's vast domain of more than 590,000 square miles is Government owned, all under direct control of Washington.

Speaking upon the much-agitated question of Statehood for Alaska, Governor Gruening was of the opinion that Alaskans would have to wait some time for that step. "Congress," he said, "will be mighty slow in extending Statehood to the first non-contiguous Territory and will not act until assured of a greater degree of self-sufficiency." Governor Gruening, formerly Director of Territories and Island Possessions, thought that Hawaii will far precede Alaska into Statehood, giving as his reasons the fact that Hawaii has a population of 400,000 people, covering an area much less than that of Alaska, and has more financial sufficiency, paying an annual tax into the Federal Treasury greater than that paid by 17 of our States.

Among the things which the new Governor considered immediate needs of Alaska are:

1. Direct airplane service between Alaska and the States. The Governor added that such a service will greatly enhance aviation and automatically increase facilities, such as better airports.

2. More ships for Alaska—a need which is imminent because of the influx of tourist travel that the Governor says is headed this way because of the war in Europe.

3. The International Highway. This project Governor Gruening expressed himself as believing to be necessary and vital for the Territory's progress.

San Diego in the Show Business As It Gets Mission Beach Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—This Southern California has gone into the show business.

In conformity with a recently-enacted bill by the California Legislature, San Diego received title to the $2,000,000 seaside Mission Beach Amusement Center from the State Park Commission.

Built a dozen years ago by the Spreckels Corporation, this center, with its huge ballroom, swimming pool and various concessions has been operated by Mrs. Leslie Pickering, a widow, until recently when the city bought her lease.

"Operating an amusement center of this proportion is something new to our operating department, but we expect to run it in such a manner that people will want to seek their enjoyment there," declared City Manager Fred Rhodes. Councilman Fred Simpson, in whose district the center is situated, reiterated the Manager's belief that the place can be converted into a popular recreational area.

The rehabilitation of the amusement center will be tackled at once, officials said. The City Council has authorized a salary budget of $7,036 for the employment of a Supervisor of activities, an engineer, three janitors, two maintenance men, two upholsterers, a swimming pool attendant, a dance hall matron and two lifeguards for the next two months.

W. A. Kearns, Recreation Director, will have general supervision of the plant. Sam Rose, Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings will be in charge of rehabilitation of the center. Those directly in charge of the center will be filled by civil service after examinations are held.

Mr. Rhodes explained that the pool probably will be opened about June 1. It is the hope to place a man with experience in the show business in charge of the dance hall and hold special attractions.

Hull Indorses Full Probe Of Trade Pacts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull accepted today a challenge by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan for an exhaustive investigation of the Administration's trade agreements policy.

Tartly, Mr. Hull added it would be of little use to entrust the investigation exclusively to those responsible for the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act. Senator Vandenberg voted for this 1930 act.

In a formal statement, Mr. Hull said, "the more comprehensive and searching the examination is made, the more pleasing it will be to the friends and supporters of this program of restoration of our agriculture, commerce and industry—provided it is undertaken in an earnest desire to secure information."

Senator Vandenberg said yesterday that he expected the Senate Finance Committee to make a full investigation of the trade agreement program.

Mr. Hull's statement continued: "It would hardly be useful, however, to entrust this investigation exclusively to those who supported and voted for the Hawley-Smoot embargo policy as a sure road to permanent prosperity to all, instead of which, as we all know, universal depression promptly overwhelmed all of business, agriculture and labor.

"The groups responsible for this failure may well be asked for more convincing qualifications before they are considered as fitted to instruct those who are now seeking to restore the nation from the sorry mess into which embargo tariff policies chiefly plunged it."

Senator Vandenberg is one of the congressional leaders championing an intensive fight on the trade agreements act, which expires next June 12 and will be up before the forthcoming session of Congress for renewal.

Retail Buying In Atlanta Rises To 10-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The 30,000 citizens of the four suburbs of Atlanta have contributed an increased volume of sales this year, pushed up the retail sales total of the city until it is the best in 10 years. In some of these suburbs the increase has reached an all-time record.

Starting with a greatly increased postal volume, amounting to as much as 27 per cent in some places, the increased business was registered also in an increase in bank clearings, over last year, of more than $12,000,000, for the first 21 days of December. A new high was also set in corporate dividends, Coca Cola leading the list with Georgia Power Company second.

Along with the prosperity of the season, two striking instances of co-operative generosity have made Atlanta history. Employees of the Henry Grady Hotel here have been saving a nickel a week, throughout the year, on a fixed unit of each salary. This has been matched by an equal amount by the management, resulting in a fund of several hundred dollars. This fund was converted into huge baskets of substantial food and Christmas luxuries and distributed by the Salvation Army.

The eighth annual campaign known as Unorganized Cheerful Givers, and conducted by radio station WSB, brought out friendly rivalry between corporations and organizations in this region. Contributions reached a new peak of $5,300. This money is used to aid people not otherwise reached, and has done a great deal to extend beyond the holiday season the betterment which is its objective.

California Bars Favorites When Issuing '40 Tags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California has stopped playing favorites in the issuance of automobile license plates to certain citizens who want special numbers.

Until now it was possible for the man with the "right connections" to secure almost any license plate number he wanted—provided someone else with more "connections" did not want the same number.

It has been traditional for some people in California—as in other states—to have their own particular number plate year after year. Sometimes the number coincided with their street number, sometimes with their telephone, and occasionally with both.

But those days are gone. Beginning with 1940, registrations must be carried out between Jan. 2 and Feb. 4, first come, first served.

Charges consist of the regular registration fee of $3 and the license fee which replaces the former personal property tax at the rate of $1.75 for each $100 at which the car is valued.

Forest Tree Planting Greater Than Ever in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina is becoming more tree-conscious. This is evidenced by the fact that the demand for forest trees from State nurseries this year is larger than ever before, orders already having been received for 1,500,000 seedlings, according to F. H. Claridge, in charge of nursery management. Although the digging of seedlings began only recently, at least 250,000 already have been shipped.

Farmers and landowners seem to be more interested in planting forest seedlings this year than ever before, Mr. Claridge said, adding that, "as the result, indications are that our supply of approximately 4,000,000 trees in the Clayton nursery and in the mountain nursery near Hendersonville will not be sufficient to supply the demand."

S. C. Court Upholds Coin Machine Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The license tax imposed by the 1939 General Assembly on coin-operated vending and amusement machines was upheld by the State Supreme Court here recently.

The test suit was brought by the Carolina Music Company, Automatic Amusement Company, J. R. Ellison, W. D. Summers, Fred W. Mauterner and A. J. Mauterner, against the Tax Commission of South Carolina.

Wide Inequality Is Reported In State's Relief Resources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—If an individual or family "case" applies for public assistance in New York State, the average amount received will be $34.28. But if the individual or family happens to live in Oklahoma, the average amount will be $3.38. In both cases this is providing that the States are paying on the scale of last August.

Does the difference between these two average payments—the highest and the lowest in the national range—represent variation in cost and standard of living in the two States? The Council of State Governments thinks living costs have some bearing, but it insists that they cannot possibly explain such wide variations as are to be found in the average allowances of the 48 Commonwealths. It bases its findings on a study of the Social Security Board's records. Its theory is that the differences are due to the varying ability of States to pay.

"It seems evident that the main reason lies in the ability of States to raise funds from their own resources," comments the Council.

Cost of administration does not enter into these figures, for they do not include expenditures for pay roll, materials and equipment incidental to the handling of relief.

Regional Problems Count

On the other hand, regional conditions appear to be an important factor. Fourteen States reported as making an average case allowance of less than $10 a month, the minimum group, are all in the South. The 11 highest States, all paying more than $20 a month are all eastern with the exception of California and Minnesota.

Do relief clients fare better when the State finances their payments than when this responsibility is assumed by localities? The Council's study indicates that there is very little relationship between method of financing and size of budgets. The State pays the whole cost of general relief in both Arkansas and Pennsylvania, but Arkansas stands second from the bottom in its case payments—$4.75 a month average—while Pennsylvania is next to the top with an average of $30.70.

On the other hand, in the group of States in which the local community finances the entire burden are both Florida and Vermont. But Florida is in the low-budget group with an average case payment of $6.98 a month, while Vermont is in the high-budget category with average payments of $21.16.

States Share Burden

The commonest method of financing is for State and local governments to share the burden. This distribution of responsibility is practiced in 31 States. But the formulas for sharing responsibility vary greatly, the Council finds.

In Virginia, for example, State allocations are made to Counties on a population basis, and County officials must be ready to match every State dollar with 60 cents in local funds.

West Virginia grants funds to Counties on the basis of need, but only after 15 per cent of total County tax levies have been spent for welfare or relief purposes.

Wisconsin helps the Counties only when they need it. Last april, local units in that State carried 90 per cent of the load.

Local units in New York make the initial outlay and are reimbursed for 40 per cent of their expenditures. Utah reverses this procedure, making the initial payment out of State funds and then accepting a 15 per cent reimbursement from the Counties.

A few States, including Delaware, Ohio, and Oregon, split costs with local units on a 50-50 basis. But in most State-County setups, the percentage varies.

State governments paying the total cost of general relief are Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania. Those in which local governments carry the entire load are Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Vermont.

Return of U. S. Technicians From Russia Is Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The United States is cautiously inquiring into the reasons why its citizens now in Russia should remain there. All passports, according to regulations published shortly after the war broke out, must be validated again at the end of this month, and the inquiry is decribed as a routine feature of the effort on the part of the Government to keep check on its citizens abroad.

There has been no order issued to Americans to leave Russia, as it had been reported from Soviet sources.

On the other hand, the question has arisen simultaneously in military and industrial circles here as to whether certain key technicians now serving in Russia might not be recalled by the United States as a part of the moral embargo which President Roosevelt has invoked against that nation. Already the State Department has asked that technical processes for the refining of airplane gasolene not be shared with Russia by American industry. The recall of American technicians, according to an advice from those in charge of the Nation's industrial preparedness, would be a logical next step.

There is a curious by-product to the passport validation. A new system whereby all Americans must have fingerprints taken and affixed to passports goes into effect with the new year.

Any Americans, therefore, who have traveled to Russia under false names such as Earl Browder, Communist leader in the United States, is alleged to have done, may have some qualms about having their fingerprints recorded. Also any Americans with a doubtful record, either in Russia or anywhere else, face the near certainty that these prints will be checked by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The State Department does not normally seek to bring undue pressure to bear on citizens to leave a foreign country, in case any trouble is anticipated or that country becomes a belligerent. They may remain at their own risk, if they so desire. On the other hand, the simple fact that passport rules require a certain investigation into the reasons for the movement of Americans in Russia, as well as other countries, takes on a certain importance at this time when relations between the United States and Russia are under a thickening cloud.

Russians Fined

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Two Russian agents and a Soviet corporation pleaded guilty today to violating the Foreign Agent Registration Act and were fined a total of $2,500.

Boris Nikolsky, President of Bookniga, Inc., and I. A. Ilyin, Secretary-Treasurer, admitted a charge of withholding material information in registering themselves and the corporation with the State Department.

Mr. Nikolsky was assessed a $1,000 fine and said he would return to Soviet Russia on the next available boat. Mr. Ilyin was fined $500. Justice Department officials explained that Mr. Ilyin had not been asked to leave the country and that his fine was smaller because he was less deeply involved than Mr. Nikolsky.

It also was agreed that Bookniga, Inc., which was fined $1,000, would be dissolved and that a book shop in New York through which Russian literature had been disseminated would be closed.

Fines were the maximum under the statute.

South Carolina's U. C. C. Granted Budget Privileges for Past Merit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In recognition of its operation of an "effective merit system" of personnel administration, the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission has been authorized by the Federal Social Security Board to expend Federal funds for personal services "on a categorial instead of a line-item basis," a privilege extended only 13 other job insurance agencies in the Nation, the commission announced following information received from Oscar M. Powell, executive director of the Federal Board.

Administrative expenses of the commission are defrayed largely with grants from the Board, which in turn suggests rules and regulations as to how the funds shall be expended. The new privilege, according to Mr. Powell, is being given the South Carolina department, "provided the changes from the line-item justification are made in accordance with the approved classification and compensation plan and merit rules and regulations of the commission, which had previously been approved by the Board.

Presented in its simplest form, the revision in the budget plan means that the commission will from now on be given a periodic lump sum for paying the salaries of its personnel, with the privilege of shifting employees, as needed, from one section, or unit, to another without Federal approval. Such changes are frequently indicated, as when the benefit claim load suddenly increases, or the need of other emergency work develops. Salary raises are not permissible, however, without prior approval of the board.

In its statement, the commission, which is composed of A. Malcolm Scarborough, A. J. Hatfield, and Dr. E. C. Lewis, said:

"We are particularly proud of the high recognition given by the Federal board to our merit system of personnel administration. In setting up our administrative organization we recognized the necessity of choosing the very best personnel available to aid us in the performance of the many technical duties involved in our colossal job of record-keeping, paying benefits, and job-finding activities. We believe our staff, chosen entirely on an impartial basis, has enabled us to accomplish much for the State that could not have been accomplished through ordinary methods of personnel selection."

California Boys Advised To Learn How to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPBELL, Calif. — Learning how to work is the most important factor in high school education, Judge John D. Blaine of Campbell told a group of junior Hi-Y boys in giving them his advice on preparation for adult activities.

Behind the Headlines

World prays that 1940 will see return of peace—if belligerents are not yet ready for move, perhaps millions of one-man congresses, each with brotherly love and justice as goal, may bring international amity.

The year 1939 has brought war to Europe. The world hopes that 1940 will bring peace, that before 12 more months have passed a great peace conference may assemble which will find a way of bringing hostilities to a close, and lay the foundation of an enduring peace.

If such a conference is to meet, preparations must be made for it even while war continues. One does not plunge into a peace conference without preparation, any more than a nation willingly plunges into war before it is ready. Years are spent in preparations for war, while comparatively little time is spent in preparations for peace. Yet it is comparatively easy to make a war, and indefinitely harder to make a peace that really is a peace. Someone has said, "Anyone can make a war, but it takes a wise man to make a peace."

How can advance preparations be made for this great peace conference which must assemble sooner or later—we hope in 1940? The way to get experience in holding peace conferences is to hold peace conferences. If the belligerent governments are not ready for peace conferences, the individuals who are ready for peace must have them. Even if they are only one-man conferences.

One-Man Conference

Yes, we must have peace conferences even if they are held only by each individual alone, in the privacy of his innermost thoughts. Unless and until such one-man peace conferences can be a success and reach a definite conclusion, we are not likely to have a big international peace conference that will lead to genuine peace.

How would one conduct a one-man peace conference? There are rules of international law, of procedure, and of etiquette for gatherings such as the Peace Congress at Versailles, but who ever heard of a manual of procedure for one-man peace conference? Yet there is need for such a thing.

Perhaps a parallel can be devised between the method of holding a big international peace conference and the means of holding one of these little, preparatory one-man peace conferences.

Architect of Peace

When the statesmen and diplomatists arrive at a big congress they are asked to present their credentials. The congress wishes to be sure that they are authorized to speak for their countries, and that they have the necessary qualifications.

Likewise, the individual, before going into conference with himself in a one-man peace congress should look to his credentials. What are his qualifications to contribute to the making of peace? Has he come with a chip on his shoulder? It must be removed before entering the conference chamber. Whom does he represent? The forces of hatred, revenge, and malice, or the rightful government of justice, equity, and brotherly love? If the former, his presence at a peace conference would be incongruous; if the latter, he will be one of the architects of peace.

Definite Program

Assuming that his credentials are in order, the individual may take his rightful place in the one-man conference, and get on with the job.

The next question that will arise is his program for peace. Has he a program, or is he just wishing for peace without thinking how it may be brought about? If he has a program, what is it?

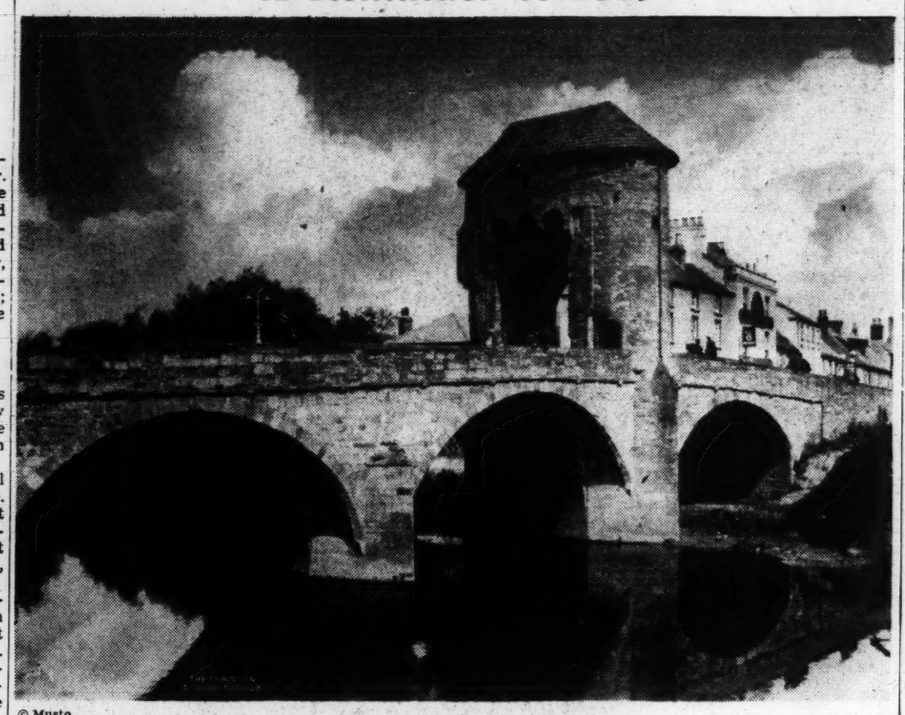
It would be well for the individual to write this program in black and white, for one must be definite and specific here. There is no place in this one-man conference for vague diplomatic generalities. Here we must get down to brass tacks.

The sum total of these one-man conferences, held by belligerents and neutrals alike, should produce the sort of big international conference that is needed. A conference that will get somewhere because it is properly prepared.

Maybe it will come in 1940. It will if we hold enough good one-man conferences.

Rex Miller.

A Reminder of 1839



© Musto

The Last Bridge Gate in Britain

This thirteenth-century gate on Monnow Bridge, Monmouth, is the only remaining one of the town's four gates, and a survivor of troublous times. Its service as a defensive gateway was last resorted to in 1839 during the Chartist agitation in Wales. It was then garrisoned and loopholed for musketry, but the meditated attack upon Monmouth was not made.

S. Africa Backs Smuts In Anti-Nazi Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—Indorsement of the attitude of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, South African Premier, in supporting Britain and France in their war against Nazism has been given by South African voters at the first by-elections held in the Union since the outbreak of war.

Supporters of General Smuts were elected in two districts—the Transvaal industrial area of Brakpan, and in the Free State. Both seats in the Provincial Councils were previously held by the Hertzog-Smuts Party, which split on the issue of war participation.

The Free State was regarded as a stronghold of former Premier J. M. B. Hertzog, who resigned when Parliament rejected his motion to continue relations with Germany despite the British declaration of war. The Free State's support of the pro-Empire stand of General Smuts is regarded as of more than passing significance.

Opinion Sharply Divided

The situation has resulted in political changes of major importance. Efforts are being made by the Nationalist leader, Dr. Daniel F. Malan and General Hertzog, to effect a rapprochement between their followers. But there are deep cleavages of opinion dividing the two parties, notably the declared policy of Dr. Malan to strive for an "Afrikaner bloc" and a Republic, and the oft-repeated assertion of General Hertzog that South Africa is not ripe for a Republic and that he will never again lead a party that is not broad-based on the equality and co-operation of the two chief white races.

This cleavage lends importance to the statement just issued by Mr. N. C. Havenga—a devout follower of General Hertzog—who was Finance Minister in the Hertzog-Smuts United Party Government. He declared that he, and the majority of General Hertzog's followers, oppose an Afrikaner bloc and believe that there is no wisdom in agitation for a Republic at the present time.

Must Be People's Will

"While we have the constitutional right to alter the form of our Government," he said, "such a step would not be wise unless the absolute conviction exists that the change would rest on the broad national will.

"It does not appear to me to be a great practical question that should drive us apart when we discuss the matter of future co-operation. The position in our country today is that practically all the English-speaking people will not support the change, and a great proportion of Afrikaans-speaking people, for various reasons, will also not support it. The broad national will, therefore, does not exist today, and a great deal of conversion work would be necessary to obtain it."

Meanwhile, some political observers believe that, despite Former Defense Minister Oswald Pirow's statement that abandonment of neutrality has "brought Republicanism 1,000 per cent nearer," the war may actually consolidate the Union's link with the Commonwealth.

The incursion of a strong element of "wild young Afrikaners" from the Transvaal into the Nationalist ranks is disturbing the equanimity of the more conservative rural section.

Revolt of Discontent

The new recruits to Republicanism are drawn largely from the ranks of the dispossessed and the disgruntled and their demands are for radical changes of a Socialist character. The first manifestation was a general attack on gold-mining profits and on abstract Imperialism leading to an attack on capitalism itself and an identification of the British Empire with the "capitalist system." Then, from this violent move to the "left" there was a sudden dizzy swerve to the Nazi "right."

Republicanism has thus taken on a new significance. It is no longer merely a movement in favor of a form of government to which Afrikaans-speaking people have a traditional attachment. Among at least a section of Dr. Malan's followers it has become an onslaught on the first stronghold of the established economic order, a necessary preliminary to more sweeping changes.

The theory of race purity and anti-Semitism have appeared.

The result has been that men like Mr. Havenga, who considers that the scarcely-veiled Socialism of such schemes as nationalizing the gold mines and the wholesale taking over of farm bonds by the State would be destructive of the very basis of economic security, are now drawing back.

Boat Doing Job of Whales Would Sift Out Its Own Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—By gathering and utilizing the plankton, upon which whales feed, before it is consumed and manufactured into valuable oil by this behemoth of the sea, a University of Washington zoologist, Trevor Kincaid, foresees the possible end of whaling as an industry.

This theory has arisen from the apparent "precarious position of the whale today due to international complications brought about by the war. Since whale fishery is carried on for the most part in "no man's land" of the open ocean, no one nation is able to control or put into effect rules for the conservation of the whales. Their future existence was formerly threatened by the speed with which the whaling industry grew.

Legalistic Attempts

After several years of attempting to put a gentlemen's agreement into working order, 13 governments attached their signatures to a treaty in 1936 for the protection of the whale. The younger animals were to be protected by a size limit under the treaty and various investigations were in operation by the summer of 1937 to secure data on which future regulations might be based. A Coast Guard vessel was assigned to the North Pacific Ocean by the United States to assist. With the war such "agreements" were abandoned and the problem of preserving the whale again arose.

Professor Kincaid's theory to protect these sea monsters is to extract the oil directly from plankton, mostly shrimp-like crustaceans, and "thus leave the whales to pursue their pathways in the ocean without hindrance."

German researchists are said to be working on a plan to harvest the plankton material for use in supplementing the diet of their growing populations, Professor Kincaid says. The Baltic Sea is rich in plankton—the northern latitudes are known to be richer in plankton and thus would make more favorable sites for commercial operations.

He pictures a floating factory, which would extract its raw material from the sea. The vessel would have to follow the path of the whale, he further remarked as "the whale is a good oceanographer." He knows where to find plankton.

Do Work of Whale

Such a vessel "would be equipped with a large centrifugal pump, engined to lift a considerable volume of water from the waterline to the level of the main deck. The flow would be directed into a battery of troughs lined with monel metal screen, with a suitable mesh to remove the desired plankton and permit the passage with the outflow of small organisms not necessary to the operation.

"As the plankton accumulated in the tanks it could be automatically removed by carriers and transferred to rotating drums in which the excess water would be extracted by centrifugal action. Next the plankton would be sent to a battery of hydraulic presses, where it could be subjected to sufficient pressure to remove all of the liquid contents, including the oil. The remainder, which contains a large per cent of protein would then be pressed into cakes, later to be made into animal food."

The oily fluids squeezed out of the plankton would then be piped to another part of the boat where they could later be filtered and further processed for commercial use.

If the cost of producing oil direct from the plankton, rather than from the whale, is lower, a revolution would occur in the industry, the Professor insists.

President Tells King of Italy He Hopes for Peace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed hope that Italy would remain at peace in an exchange of New Year's greetings with King Victor Emmanuel.

The King cabled the President: "I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the very cordial good wishes which I express, on the eve of the new year, for the people of the United States and for you personally."

Mr. Roosevelt replied:

"I deeply appreciate Your Majesty's cordial greetings and assure you that in the name of the American people I am happy to reciprocate your kindly wishes. May the new year have in store for you and the Italian people the peace and happiness which we all so greatly desire."

Majority of Graduates Carry Studies or Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—A survey of last year's graduating class at the University of North Carolina here shows that 35 per cent of the members are now taking graduate or professional work or not seeking jobs, 48 per cent are employed, 7 per cent have offers or good prospects, and 10 per cent are unemployed.

The occupations and callings had a wide range, from radio announcing to preparing for the ministry.

Time Near for Business Census to Begin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — If you run a business, you may expect a visit from the census enumerator in the next six months.

Another 10 years has rolled around and it's time for Uncle Sam to take stock again, as the Constitution requires. Beginning Jan. 2, he will send 12,000 enumerators out to take census of business and manufacturing. It will require about six months.

On April 1, the census of population, agriculture, and housing will start. It will be completed in about one month.

Early censuses concerned themselves principally with measuring quantitatively the expansion of the United States in population, territory, and resources. This year, more fully than ever, the count will take note of increasing evidences of national maturity — of working status, hours worked, unemployment, migration, and education. The usual question on illiteracy has been eliminated because illiteracy in the United States has become almost a negative quantity except among the aged.

The census of manufactures has been taken at intervals ever since 1810. Enumerators now come around every two years.

Fourth Business Count

The census of business, covering retail trade, wholesale trade, service businesses, laundries, theaters, hotels, tourist camps, and construction, was first taken in 1930. The 1940 census will be the fourth full count of this type.

The frequent surveys of American manufacturing from 1810 to the 1930's tell a graphic story of the changing characteristics of American life. In 1810, blacksmith shops constituted a principal industry. "Waggons" produced in Massachusetts in 1809 numbered 2,260. Essex County, N. J., made $11,529 worth of tallow candles. Pennsylvania produced 338,000 pounds of "starch and hair powder." Virginia turned out 1,081 swords.

In 1937, the country turned out 3,847,000 passenger motorcars and only 900 buggies. Aircraft manufactured in 1937 amounted to $107,000,000 and is expected to be the sensational "war baby" of the 1940 census.

Ups and Downs

"Knickers" which dotted golf courses in 1927, rose to a place of esteem with 21,000,000 pairs produced in 1927 but fell to 10,000,000 in 1937. During the same period "slacks" rose from unimportance to 20,000,000 pairs. And so it goes.

The last full census of business in 1935 revealed that, despite the growth of chain stores, the United States is still primarily a Nation of small shopkeepers. Of 1,653,961 retail stores, only 127,482 were chain stores. More than 43 per cent of the stores did less than $10,000 business, leading to the conclusion that they manage to survive by providing service and convenience as well as merchandise.

Sales finance companies will be included in the census of business for the first time in 1940, thus providing data heretofore unavailable on consumer credit and the extent to which sales finance companies operate.

Peaks Form California 'Roof'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lone Pine, Calif.

From Canada to Mexico along the Pacific Coast there are 14 mountain peaks each of which is more than 14,000 feet high; 12 of them may be seen in a two-hours' drive along the Owens Valley Highway through here.

This landscape is most impressive in full snow dress as seen in winter from this highway, the all-year route from Los Angeles to Reno, Nev.

Of the other two 14,000-foot peaks, one is Washington's Rainier and the other is Shasta, in northern California.

'False' Whitney

Southernmost of the group of 12 is Mt. Langley. It is known to hikers as "False Mount Whitney," for it is four miles south of Mt. Muir (named after the naturalist), a prong of Mt. Whitney.

Whitney itself is comparatively easy to climb, say those who have done so, both by east and by west trails, in good weather.

Overshadowed on the north a short mile away is Russell, 331 feet lower. Were it not for the record heights of Whitney, the shoulder peaks—Muir and Russell—would be more popular to climbers.

Stair-Like Face

Russell is distinctive for its stair-like north face, compared to the fluted approach to most of the Sierras peaks. Not far away to the north is Barnard, which joins the exalted company by a bare margin of three feet. A step closer to Owens Valley is Tyndall, also comparatively little known. Tyndall hides by the shoulder of Mt. Williamson, second highest in California and sixth in the United States.

Next comes Split Mountain, almost invisible. Yet its western face is important as the watershed for the South Fork of the Kings River, a water source for the Central Valley of California.

Beyond Split Mountain is forbidding Middle Palisade, blunt of top, scowling of mein, ice of brow. Ever northward, the string is linked with Sill, with its massive black face; then North Palisade, third highest in California. Its necklace of ice is the last of a glacier, say geologists. All these spires are in the Sierra Nevadas proper.

Across Owens Valley in the east wall is White Mountain Peak, an uptilted desert 10,000 feet on edge from the valley floor, reaching high enough to qualify for the exclusive string.

Robert K. Shellaby

Henry L. Doherty

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27 (AP)—Henry L. Doherty, who passed on here, was a poor boy who realized an American dream of business empire, and became the head of the far-flung Cities Service Company. His philanthropies were numerous but he shunned personal publicity attendant upon many of them.

Lately he had immersed himself in the promotion of various researches which close associates described as among the most significant of his career.

Mr. Doherty's fortunes had their inception in Columbus, Ohio, where he was a newsboy, gas company manager, and so up the scale to millions.

In 1910 he launched Cities Service. Under his guidance, it flourished into an enterprise of international dimensions. By 1929 its assets in utilities and oil holdings totaled more than a billion dollars.

When minority stockholders brought suit for an accounting of $100,000,000, the litigation was stemmed by Mr. Doherty's offer to settle for $1,250,000.

The utilities magnate reached out into other fields. The Miami Biltmore Hotel, built at Coral Gables during the Florida boom at a cost of $10,000,000, was Mr. Doherty's chief property at the winter resort.

Aside from the arduous responsibilities of finance—three years ago he was listed as a director of 95 corporations and president of 87 of them—Mr. Doherty's engineering prowess won him fame in the realm of research.

The one-time chief engineer for a gas company he ultimately absorbed in his corporation network perfected a cooler system for preparing artificial gas, new distillation methods for petroleum, and sundry other devices.

Fels Planetarium Shows Nativity Sky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Visitors to the Fels planetarium in this city in December are experiencing a 2,000-year backward flight in time to a spot some 5,500 miles to the southeast.

The current display among the stars in the Franklin Institute reveals the skies over Jerusalem on the night of the Nativity and gives the version of the traditional story of the Star of Bethlehem.

Astronomers point out that about the time of the birth of Jesus there was an extraordinary grouping of planets which may have been interpreted as a heavenly sign. There also may have been a brilliant comet, a brilliant meteor or a "new" star, which has since disappeared.

The actual date of the first Christmas is still an open question, but part of the planetarium display shows how the present date came to be accepted and explains how calendars, based upon different astronomical occurrences, have been made for many centuries.

Stone Mountain Marks Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga.—This town is engaged in celebrating events of its 100 years of history that extend back over a stirring period of Indian trading, a position as the frontier of the State and a colorful and struggling growth to the position of the goal of many tourists.

Originally, the great rock which marks the largest granite outcropping in any of the southeastern States was close to a junction of two Indian trails, and it is probable that it was frequently visited by many Indian tribes as a gathering place. It is established that it marked one of the earliest trading relationships between Indians and Colonists in the State.

Some unique attempts at lawmaking have occurred here. It was one of the earliest in the State to tax all gaming and even taxed "legerdermain, or tricks of any kind."

Dewey Goes to Georgia To Pen Three Speeches

NEW YORK (AP)—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, entrained Dec. 26 for Augusta, Ga., for a week's rest and to prepare his next three campaign speeches.

He said he would speak next month in New York and Boston and planned the third speech in Portland, Ore., at a Lincoln Day dinner, Feb. 12.

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ESSO SCIENTISTS HONORED FOR SUPER-FUELS
Esso Laboratories organization was recently given the 1939 National Award for Chemical Engineering Achievement. Awarded for the first time in the oil industry, this honor was given for Esso's many advances in developing super-fuels for aircraft and other high-powered engines. We appreciate this formal recognition of Esso leadership. *Colonial Beacon Oil Company.*

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Subways: A Major Traffic Solution

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Construction of a new subway in Chicago, a major extension of the Boston system and contemplation of a Washington, D. C., subway have brought this interesting device of man into the news foreground. With rapid advances in invention many people have evidently thought that the subway belonged to the past, that new modes of transportation would replace it, judging from questions we have had.

"Now invention does improve things — and transportation has been greatly improved since the war. Yet whatever vehicle man uses must go through space and from one point to another. Man may not shorten the actual distance, then; though he can, and has, drastically cut the time required to cover distance. Between two geographical points are land, water and air. In the water stretches boats are used. On the land stretches, subways, surface lines and elevated lines are used. In the air, above both land and sea, airplanes are used. Man moving from place to place will use some one of these mediums. As times goes on his improvements will be in the vehicles, not in the medium through which he travels, so far as immediate invention may be used as a basis for judgment."

Question: "All these new subways, of course, confirm your point. Subways are used today to solve traffic jams. But weren't the first subways built before 1900 when there was no traffic as we know it today? If so why were they built?"

Answer: "Believe it or not, to to solve traffic jams! The first subway was started in London about 1860. London of those days was a very busy city of trade. Now while they did not have automobiles and motor trucks they did have great, heavy drays drawn by massive horses.

"Traffic jams today are caused by inherently fast-moving traffic moving slow. Give it an opening and it speeds up to clear the jam. But in those days the traffic was slow moving at best. Great horse drays calmly jogged on their way and the problem was as acute as it is today."

Question: "How did they hit upon the idea of a subway to solve this traffic problem?"

Answer: "In 1843 a small tunnel for the use of pedestrians was successfully built under the Thames River. A city solicitor named Charles Pearson, around 1850, suddenly had a bright idea. 'If a tunnel will let people across under a great flow of water, the Thames, why shouldn't a tunnel serve the same purpose under a flow of heavy street traffic?' he asked. It took him almost three years to sell the idea and have Parliament approve the building of such a tunnel. Even then actual work was delayed for many years, the tunnel finally being opened in 1863.

"This tunnel ran 3 1-2 miles between two railway stations, in order to save people from taking hacks across town where they inevitably got hopelessly bogged down amidst the drays. Operated by steam, you can imagine what the trip must have been like, with smoke, fumes and steam sweeping into the cars. Despite this, the subway was such a success that soon more were building."

Question: "When was electricity first used?"

Answer: "A new subway, completed in 1890, was the first to operate with electricity. Soon the older steam subways were changed over to this clean, modern power which has made subways so practicable."

Question: "When and where was the first subway built in the United States? In New York?"

Answer: "No, indeed. New York may be the leading city today, but it was none other than the New England city of Boston which built the first subway in America—in 1898. It ran along the edge of the famous Boston Public Garden and Boston Common to Park Street. In fact it still is in operation, the new Boston subway being an actual extension of this veteran of American transit history. New York did not have a subway until 1904, although it had operated elevated trains for many years before that."

Question: "If a subway is a tube pushed through underground, why do they have to tear up the entire surface of a street to build one?"

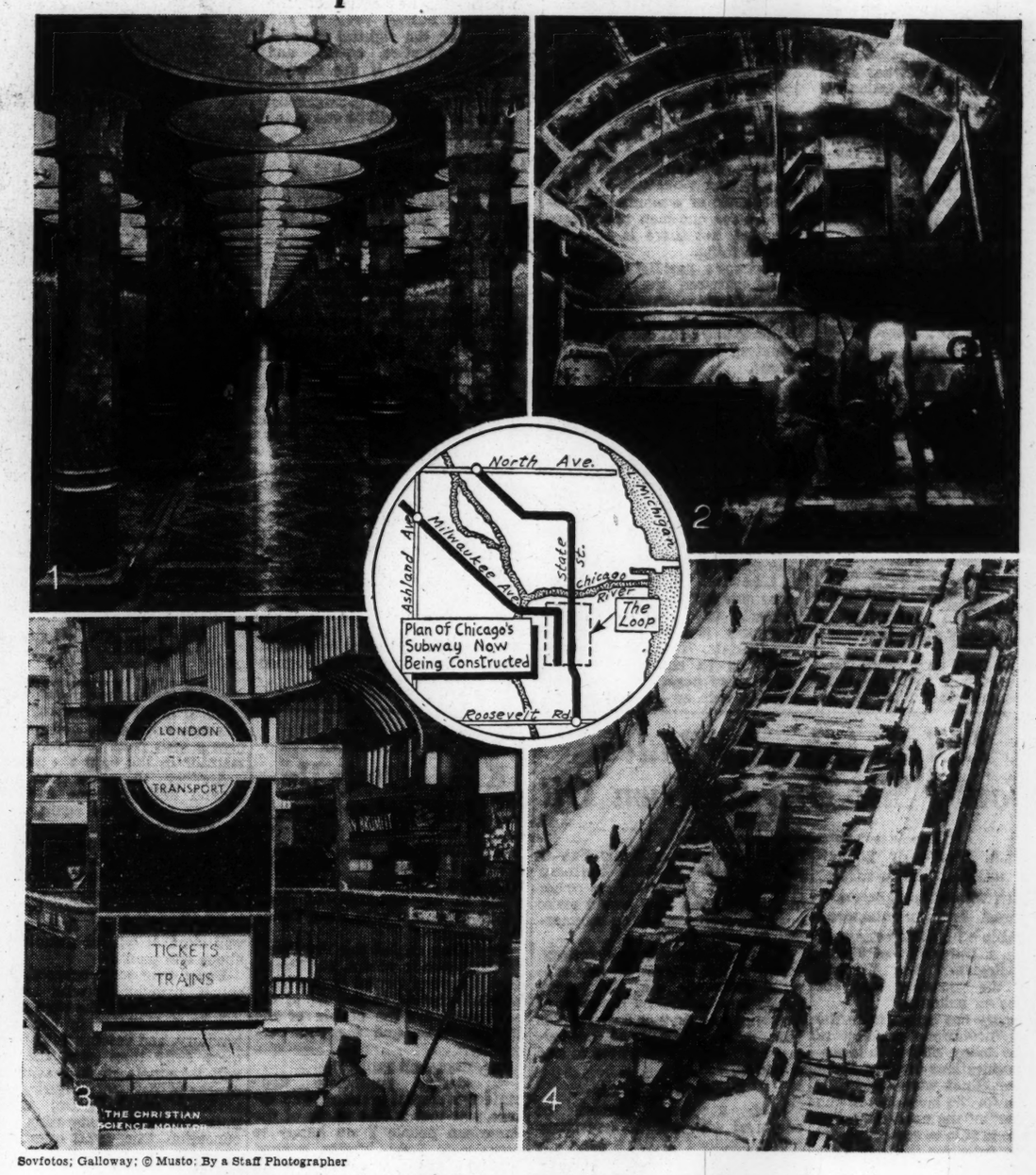
Answer: "That's a fair question. Actually there are two methods of building. One is the usual tunneling, in which the surface is left alone. The other is called the 'cut-and-cover' method. It is literally digging a huge ditch, building a subway in it, and then covering over the top. It is obviously simpler and cheaper in many instances than tunneling.

"A word about the Paris subway. It was built with an interesting variation of this cut-and-cover method. Two narrow ditches were dug on either side, in which were built the walls. Then these walls were roofed over, the earth between being excavated afterwards. Apparently the advantage of this method was that the earth, temporarily left in place, helped in supporting the roof while it was being built, and also insured quicker covering of the subway so surface traffic could be restored."

Question: "Tell us more about the new Chicago subway. That must be a difficult engineering job so near Chicago's man-made waterfront."

Answer: "The Chicago subway has offered some very special soil mechanics problems and I am going to turn you over to Neal Stanford, of our Fireside staff, for details on this interesting engineering challenge and how it is being met—on page 291."

Rapid Transit Marches On



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Where Pedestrians May Escape From Surface Traffic Tangles

(1) The underground platform of the Kievskaya subway station in Moscow. Notice the multi-colored marble pillars, the floors inlaid with mosaic work. (2) Air chamber system used in building subway tubes under rivers. The chamber at lower right is for passing workmen in and out, the one at lower left for passing material, the upper right one an emergency chamber. (3) An entrance to London's Underground. (4) Boston's subway extension in the process of construction.

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

Chicago's Subway Dream Coming True

By Neal A. Stanford

For a year now engineers, miners, muckers and just plain laborers have been working eight-hour shifts, 24 hours a day, six days a week, on Chicago's "dream" subway. It is truly a "dream coming true" for the Mid-West City, for before Harold Ickes broke the first bit of ground for the subway last December with a silver drill, Chicagoans had lived through a generation of heart-breaking subway promises, plans and disappointments.

For Chicagoans, the fact that their long-hoped-for subway is now about 35 per cent complete—that is, about 2.7 miles of the 7.7 miles planned have been tunneled—is a most welcome Christmas present. For Mr. Ickes, who hails from Chicago, it is something of a personal triumph, the story of a local boy who returns home to see that justice is done his home town. Mr. Ickes calls the subway "Chicago's most pretentious civic undertaking" since the Chicago of today rose out of the ashes of the Great Fire of 1871. Certainly there was plenty of reason—on the surface—why the world's biggest city without a passenger subway should get some underground assistance for the 42-year-old elevated line that, feeding into the city from the suburbs, runs counter-clockwise, encircling the Loop, Chicago's six-by-seven block financial and mercantile center. A city which had just played host to the whole world at a two-year "Century of Progress" exposition was over-ripe for rapid transit progress at home.

Subways Are Costly

The new subway—or better, the new subways, for there are really two routes under construction—may cost the taxpayers $46,000,000 or more. Construction contracts alone are figured at about $40,000,000. Of this amount the Federal Government through PWA is to pay $18,000,000. The city carries the rest. And then there is the cost of equipment—which should run into several millions. Very roughly, then, these subways will cost about five or six million dollars a mile. That fact explains clearly why only about a dozen and a half cities in the world have any subways at all.

A word about the two routes, one known as the State Street subway, the other the Dearborn Street subway. One starts on the near South Side, runs under State Street, ducks under the Chicago River, continues north, turns west then northwest, finally becoming the Elevated that goes on to Evanston, the first suburb north of Chicago. Evanstonians and other North Shoreites should save a precious eight minutes at least in reaching the Loop when the final switch from "El" to subway is accomplished. Southsiders can linger 3½ or 4 minutes longer over their breakfasts before rushing to the subway for work. This section of the subway accounts for 4.42 miles of the total.

Dearborn Street Line

The other subway—referred to as the Dearborn Street subway—starts just outside the south edge of Chicago's Loop, runs parallel to the State Street one the length of the Loop and then turns west cutting under the South Branch of the Chicago River just after that unique back-flowing river divides. It then goes off in a northwesterly direction connecting with Elevated lines that serve the rapidly growing residential region northwest of Chicago. Users of this subway should save 12 or 13 minutes in reaching the Loop. When completed it will be 3.28 miles long.

But there are other gains anticipated than the time saved by commuters from the north, northwest and south sides of the Windy City. There should be a decided let-up in congestion on the elevated tracks forming the Loop, where train time for making the circuit is theoretically 10 minutes, but which during rush hours may be almost double that. It is figured that there may be half a billion rides made in and out of Chicago in a year, by trolley, elevated, bus, private car. Of that half a billion it is conservatively estimated that 100,000,000 will use the new subway—or subways—when completed. Seventy-five million are allocated to the State Street run; 25,000,000 to the Dearborn branch.

Ready by 1941?

If all goes well, as Subway Commissioner Philip Harrington hopes, the Chicago subway should be ready for use early in 1941, that is, unless the contractors run into more snags such as developed in the early months of tunneling. Construction gangs had been employing old-fashioned tunneling methods in the Loop district—tunnels were dug, linings placed, concrete poured. But they reckoned without the gooey plastic soil that abuts Chicago's man-made waterfront. As the street started settling it was quickly realized that at least in the downtown districts the construction would have to be by the "shield" method. In this method huge steel shields—much resembling a gigantic cookie-cutter—hydraulically driven are pushed forward. The gooey clay is then cut out, loaded on trucks and carted away; the walls lined with steel plates and the concrete set. Fires in the tunnel also caused some trouble at first.

The most picturesque bit of the subway building however comes with the construction of that part of each subway which cuts under the Chicago River. For the State Street under-river section a huge sealed twin tube the width of the River—in dry-dock in South Chicago—is to be floated and towed into place, then sunk into an awaiting ditch that will cradle the subway five feet below the bottom of the River. The other subway cut which goes under the South Branch of the River will consist of reinforced concrete tubes built in tunnels dipping far down below the River—90 feet down. This is possible here since there is no passenger exit or entrance near-by. It could not be done on the State Street under-river cut since stations were located close to either end of the river section.

Fold on this line

Sightseeing on the Subways

Moscow

It might be the lobby of a New York bank or the foyer of Paris' renowned Opera. But it is neither. It is just one of the many stations on Moscow's new subway. For Russia's rulers do not have to count cost or calculate profit, and consequently they can go in for marble columns, mosaics and sculpture in providing rapid transit for "the proletariat." The state owns the marble. The state owns the soil. It even "owns" in a sense the work of the laborers. All of which explains why Moscow has the most unusual subway, the most elaborate subway, the most ornate subway in the world.

There are no ads in the Moscow subway. Ceilings are exceedingly high—perhaps 15 or 20 feet instead of the usual 10. There are marble seats with oak benches. The builders had one great advantage over their confreres in capitalistic countries—since private property rights did not have to be considered they could disregard buildings, surface obstructions, streets, in construction.

Boston

Boston built the first subway in the New World—and for that there was a reason, as anyone acquainted with America's "Athens" might guess. The city's narrow winding streets, its congested and concentrated downtown traffic, literally forced Boston's street cars underground. Since the opening of the first mile and a half section in 1898 additions have been constantly made.

The latest extension is the present one under construction below Huntington Avenue from Copley Square to the Opera House, past The First Church of Christ, Scientist and The Christian Science Publishing Society. In another year the extension should be open for use. The mile-long addition will have cost about $7,000,000, of which Washington is paying $5,000,000.

New York

London may have had the first rapid transit subway. Moscow may have the most elaborate. But New York has the longest system of subways anywhere. It has invested more than a billion dollars in its three subway systems; and it has plans for another billion dollars more of subway. It actually has 133 miles of underground, though the three systems have 273 miles of track above as well as beneath the surface.

As in most cities where subways have been built or considered there was plenty of opposition to New York's underground. Russell Sage unsagely declared, when the New York tunnel was contemplated: "New Yorkers will never consent to riding in a hole in the ground . . . Preposterous!" Every year now though millions do ride the New York subways and "like it." They may not like the rush hour crowds that go with subway traveling, but they do like living beyond the shadows of City Hall, and they appreciate the fact they get more ride for their nickel than in any subway in the world.

To New York's subway must go—let us call it—the credit for developing the city's outskirts. No longer do New Yorkers crowd around lower Manhattan. The subway started an exodus to Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx. Manhattan no longer dominates New York though it still retains financial and commercial superiority.

A 5000-Year-Old 'Tube'

London may have had the first rapid transit subway, but Egypt claims a subway that pre-dates the London structure by almost five millenniums. The passage in question was discovered back in 1935 by Dr. Selim Hassan of the University of Cairo, and leads beneath the causeway that connects the Second Pyramid of Giza with the temple of the Sphinx.

The huge causeway—about 70 feet wide and 1,450 feet long, constructed of enormous stone blocks — effectively blocked passage from one cemetery to another. So the subway was built, cut through the hard sand rock of the region. It was about eight feet high—tall enough for any person to walk upright through it—and wide enough for at least three persons to walk abreast in it. With a little modernizing and the installation of equipment the Egyptian tunnel could hold its own against many more modern "cuts."

The World's Subways

It is not as easy as at first might be thought to enumerate the subway systems of the world. For the word "subway" as other words has its shades of meanings. For instance, Chicago is not generally credited with a subway prior to the one now under construction. Yet Chicago has one of the most elaborate freight subways in the world. Newark, N. J., and Rochester, N. Y., as well as Oslo, Norway, and Athens, Greece, are sometimes listed among those cities having subways. Yet these structures are really only underground sections of railways or surface lines.

We give here what are generally recognized as the dates and places where subways have been constructed:

1863	London	1908	Philadelphia
1886	Glasgow	1919	Madrid
1895	Boston	1920	Barcelona
1896	Budapest	1927	Tokyo
1900	Paris	1928	Buenos Aires
1902	Berlin	1932	Sydney
1904	New York	1933	Osaka
		1935	Moscow

The Windy City's Freight Subway

Having learned something about Chicago's new subway from our guest speaker today, perhaps we should add a few words about Father Dearborn's "old" subway—the freight subway under the Windy City which opened back in 1912.

No passengers use these tunnels. They are too small for that. Yet their 62 miles of track buried 40 feet underground do a rushing business day and night. There is nothing like it in the world, and the only comparisons one might make would be to that intricate web of underground sewers below Paris or the extensive trackage in some underground coal mine.

Even many Chicagoans are ignorant of the existence of this freight system below their feet. They—and visitors too—may have wondered frequently why the streets of downtown Chicago were so conspicuously free from delivery trucks, wagons and dump carts. This freight tunnel is the answer.

What kind of freight does this subway handle? Just about every kind conceivable. Manufacturers send their goods by it to the Loop's giant department stores. Hotels, railway stations get their supplies through it. It carts coal to the city's skyscrapers; carries away the cinders and refuse. It siphons off the debris when buildings are demolished; and brings building materials for the new and more modern structures.

Read On—

Magazines

New York's Busy "Underground"—by John Eden in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Jan. 20, 1937.
An intimate picture of the thousands of workers who spend their days beneath the surface, unknown to most of the millions above them.

Chicago Digs a Subway—By Herbert E. Fleming in the Transit Journal for October, 1939.
Discussion of the construction difficulties that Chicago is overcoming in the realization of its subway dream.

Rapid Transit Throughout the World—A series of two articles in the April and May, 1938, issues of the Transit Journal.

Books

All About Subways—By Groff Conklin, Julian Messner, Inc., 1938.
An easy reading book with big print and many pictures. It might well have been titled "Subway Building in Ten Easy Chapters."

Subways—The Encyclopedia Americana, Volume 25.
A complete and readable discussion of subways, their history, construction and operation.

Washington Sideglances

Children's voices 'liked' by White House—King of Belgians teaches a golfer—Four historic documents under one roof—Story of a batch of caramel pies—The Ambassador's favorite hymn.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Children's Hour: No one around the White House will be much surprised if President Roosevelt slips away early this week from his overloaded desk to get better acquainted with the four of his nine grandchildren spending the holidays here.

This is the first time he has seen "little Johnnie," his daughter Anna's 9-month-old baby who is already standing up. Franklin Junior's year-and-a-half-old son "Frankie" is talking and walking now. Eleanor and Curtis, Anna's two older children, have "shot up" considerably since the President last saw them.

"I think this old house likes the sound of children's voices," Mrs. Roosevelt meditated in her column this week. Though the high-ceilinged rooms first seem strange to youngsters, "everyone in the house is a friend within 24 hours after their arrival."

Royal Strokes: An amusing photograph showing Leopold III, King of the Belgians, giving a bit of instruction in golf to former United States Ambassador to Belgium, Joseph E. Davies, hangs on the wall of the Burning Tree Golf Club here.

The photo was snapped by the King's mother, Queen Elizabeth, who happened along just as the King was showing the Envoy his unique chip shot, a factor in his 69-to-85 victory over Mr. Davies. Beside the photo hang the King's autographed scorecard and a card showing his acceptance of membership in the Burning Tree Club, of which Mr Davies is a former President.

Hall of Fame: About as awe-inspiring as the Grand Canyon is the Library of Congress gallery where are displayed originals of four of the most historic documents in the world—the Gutenberg Bible, the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

The library's Bible is one of three copies, known to be in existence; the Magna Charta, loaned by the British Government, is one of four, but there is only one Declaration of Independence and one Constitution.

With Europe carrying its great treasures to cellars, most sightseers get a quiver up their spines at seeing three documents displayed where anyone may stroll in and look at them 12 hours a day.

Pecan Caramel Pie: A wife can't always tell when she's influencing her husband's career.

A year or so ago, Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring were entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Country Club by a high-ranking Army officer and his wife.

For dessert there was pecan caramel pie. The guests were loud in their praise and it finally came out that the officer's wife had baked the pies herself.

Last week her husband received an important promotion. Shortly thereafter she received a phone call from Secretary Woodring himself. What did she think of her husband's promotion, he wanted to know. Why, she was highly pleased, of course.

Well, said the Secretary of War, he just wanted her to know he had remembered that pecan caramel pie.

Ambassador's Choice: On the broad steps of the British Embassy where King George VI and Queen Elizabeth received at a garden party last spring, 50 young men and women, members of Washington's Encore Club, sang carols for the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, on Christmas Eve.

When the young folks offered to sing the Ambassador's favorite hymn, he requested, "From Sense to Soul."

For Benefit of British Children

English-Speaking Union Knitters

Left to right: Mrs. Langdon Marvin, Mrs. Michael Markels, Mrs. S. R. Fuller, Mrs. Charles Crane, and Miss G. Gough.

Women Ply Needles in Wartime Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Friendly "knitting mornings" are held twice a week here by women who are making garments for the British evacuated children under the auspices of the English-Speaking Union. The gatherings, which are held every Tuesday and Thursday, have developed from requests by many members of the Union for avenues of service ever since Great Britain entered the war.

Although it is known as the War Relief Committee, the group is knitting only for non-combatants, in keeping with the neutral policy of the United States. Some of the workers are British members of the Union on the other side; others have relatives now at the front, and others have friends whose homes are filled with evacuees.

The women are making sweaters, caps, mufflers and socks. By Jan. 1, it is hoped to have 200 sets completed and delivered. Shipments are made every week to Dartmouth House, London. In many instances the members contribute the yarns for the garments.

Further aid to the cause will be given by proceeds from games at a shipboard party on Dec. 30, at which officers and men of the steamship Queen Mary, of the Cunard White Star Line, will be guests.

Collections for Finnish Relief Show Wide American Sympathy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Contributions and offers of service to the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., indicate that the courage of the Finnish people has struck a responsive chord in Americans in all walks of life, according to Herbert Hoover, 31st President of the United States and National Administrator of the Fund, who will leave New York tonight to speed fund-raising in the Middle West. Simultaneously, F. Dorsey Stephens, liaison officer of the Fund in Finland, is surveying devastated and war areas to advise Mr. Hoover what funds are needed to remove non-combatants from danger zones and provide them with food, shelter and clothing.

While an estimate of the total amount the Nation has sent to headquarters of the Fund at 420 Lexington Avenue was not available today, Edgar Rickard, President, said he hoped to be able to send a third check for $100,000 at the close of this week to Aimo K. Cajander, head of the official committee administering American funds in Finland, and formerly Finnish Prime Minister. This check will include children's donations of 10-cent and 25-cent pieces, as well as the gifts of anonymous donors of $500.

Among recent donations Mr. Rickard named a check for $2,500 from Mrs. Caspar Whitney, an anonymous contribution of $1,500 and a check for $500 from The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Donations Tax Free

In response to numerous inquiries by contributors, Edwin T. Shattuck, of Shattuck, Bangs and Davis, the Fund's attorneys, said today that "donations may be deducted from income tax returns." J. Moonley, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, confirmed this, advising the Fund that contributions by individual donors were deductible by such individuals in arriving at their taxable net income "in the manner and to the extent provided by Section 23(o) of the Internal Revenue Code," and that the deductibility of contributions by corporations was governed by Section 23(q) of the Internal Revenue Code."

Mr. Shattuck interpreted the ruling to allow individuals to deduct up to 15 per cent of taxable net income for charitable purposes and corporations to deduct up to 5 per cent of net income for contributions to non-profit, charitable corporations.

With the regional organization completed in all but six States, Mr. Hoover announced that the Finnish Relief Fund has begun to establish money-raising committees in business fields, beginning with banking and oil, pulp and paper.

In an endeavor to speed the tempo of the drive in the West, Mr. Hoover will call a conference of chairmen in the middle western region in Chicago this week. Prior to his return to New York City next Monday, he is scheduled to address a mass meeting in Duluth, which has 120,000 Finnish residents, the largest Finnish colony in the United States. Mr. Hoover also will speak at a mass meeting in Minneapolis Friday night.

Diplomatic representatives of every country in Europe except Russia and Germany, and many Senators and Justices of the Supreme Court will sponsor the gala concert of Scandinavian music which the New York Chapter of the Fund, administered by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, will present at Carnegie Hall tonight.

Queens has organized a fund-raising drive of its own, led by Borough President George U. Harvey, Chairman; Thomas D. Austin, Chairman of the Men's Division, and Mrs. Harry Gertz, Chairman of the Women's Division, with offices at the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Building, on 161st Street, Jamaica.

Soviet Ex-Official Coming to America

PARIS (AP)—Permission to go to the United States as an immigrant was given Dec. 27 to Alexander Barmine, ex-secretary of the Russian legation in Athens who resigned in protest against Moscow's "purges" of alleged enemies of the State.

Mr. Barmine has worked in a French airplane factory and written anti-Soviet Russian books since quitting the diplomatic service Dec. 4, 1937.

At the time of his resignation Mr. Barmine said he had been a member of the Communist Party for 19 years. He denounced the Moscow Government as a "reactionary dictatorship" when he resigned.

Youths of Germany Collecting Jute Bags

BERLIN (AP)—Members of the Hitler youth organization Dec. 27 began collecting potato sacks and other jute bags from housewives.

The populace was informed that jute bags were needed urgently "for food and defense purposes" of the Reich.

The youngsters' attention was directed especially to air raid shelters where at the beginning of the war sand was poured quickly into jute bags but now is stored in wood containers.

Few Prisoners in War to Date; Agency Turns to Polish Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—With the present European conflict yielding so far comparatively few war prisoners, the War Prisoners' Agency of the Red Cross here has turned its attention to administering relief in Poland.

Established for the purpose of handling correspondence and supplying information pertaining to prisoners of war, the Agency has found that with the exception of a few U-boat crews or aviators forced to land in enemy territory, the present character of the war has caused few prisoners to be taken by either side.

At first it was reported from German sources that there were some 700,000 to 800,000 Polish prisoners, although Geneva reports listed only about 50,000. But now it is understood that German authorities are gradually dismissing most of their Polish prisoners and allowing them to return to their homes, apparently with the view of speeding up the economic rehabilitation of the country.

This leaves the problem of caring for the Polish civilians whose plight is perhaps worse than that of Polish prisoners.

There is no special Convention to protect communications of civilians with their home or other countries. Whereas correspondence for war prisoners is free of postage taxes by international agreement, no such agreement exists for civilians. A great many Polish refugees have fled to neighboring countries, Rumania and Hungary in the south, Latvia and Lithuania in the north. They inquire about relatives left at home, or who have disappeared during flight. Then, Poland has been divided between Germany and Soviet Russia and while communications have of late become easier with the area under German occupation, it is still almost impossible to reach the Soviet area.

Many letters come from the United States, where there are many people of Polish origin. Each day the mail brings at least 3,000 letters of inquiry. The Agency transmits a query to the German authorities by post when it is in relation to a prisoner, directly if it is a civilian. So far very few packages have been forwarded. This is natural since Polish civilians are only now beginning to get in touch through the Agency with their relatives abroad.

During the World War more than 4,000 persons were employed, most of them without any pay, in the Geneva Prisoners' Office. The office handled more than 10,000,000 letters. During the recent civil war in Spain, without reviving the Agency under its present name, the International Red Cross committee founded services which accomplished a similar task. It answered 3,500,000 queries concerning missing civilians and soldiers on both sides. But in the present conflict, as the war is international, the 1929 Convention on War Prisoners is applicable, and the Agency was recreated on Sept. 6 of this year.

The task, in this early stage of the war, is widely different from that of 20 years ago. Then, soon after the beginning of hostilities, prisoners by hundreds of thousands fell into enemy hands. The problem of civilian prisoners came up later and was dealt with separately.

This institution was formed by Swiss citizens during the World War, 1914-1918, and was at once placed under Red Cross authority. Its function is to serve as a link between war prisoners and their relatives.

Italo-Vatican Moves for Peace

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP)—A suggestion that the Italian Government and the Holy See collaborate for promotion of peace and opposition to any spread of Communism has come from a journalist reputed to be closest to Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The newspaperman, Giovanni-Ansaldo, was quoted yesterday by the Roman Catholic Journal Avvenire as indicating such a possibility was heightened by the prospective visit of Pope Pius XII to King Victorio Emmanuel and Queen Elena tomorrow—the first visit by a Pope to an Italian sovereign in 69 years.

"The (Roman) Catholic Church can never desire any solution of the crisis which would diminish Italian prestige and power," Signor Ansaldo was quoted.

"Conversely, the Italian State can never passively tolerate that any political or social organization should prevail in Europe which fights (Roman) Catholicism, impedes its free practice, humiliates it, bans it, and massacres its priests."

The Church and the Italian State, by their inherent nature, he said, are "bound to collaborate each in its own way, to save western civilization from shipwreck."

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP)—Authorized sources today said that Germany regarded the reported strengthening of Italy's opposition to Communism as purely a domestic matter.

These sources asserted that Germany, like Italy, does not permit Communistic activity within the Reich although Russia and Germany have signed mutual assistance and economic pacts.

Long Is Slated for New Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Breckinridge Long, head of the State Department's new section for war emergency problems, will be transferred to another post when Joseph E. Davies, Ambassador to Belgium, becomes special assistant to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

President Roosevelt, discussing the changes at his press conference yesterday, did not say what Mr. Long would do. Mr. Davies, who will take over much of Mr. Long's work, told reporters in New York last night that "keeping out of war is America's major emergency problem."

The White House indicated today that Hugh R. Wilson, who resigned recently as Ambassador to Berlin, may be named to some other diplomatic post.

Stephen Early, Press Secretary, intimated some change might be in store for Mr. Wilson, who has been on special duty in the State Department since his resignation.

Mr. Early said Mr. Davies' forthcoming resignation as Ambassador to Belgium, left two major vacancies in Europe, one at Brussels and the other at Berlin, and he thought Mr. Long might go to Brussels. Asked whether the Berlin post would be filled, he said he had not heard any talk of that, but that did not mean there was no thought of naming an Ambassador.

Danes Can Sing 'Tipperary' And Still Be Neutral

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The question of whether a neutral country can let the band play "Tipperary" and still maintain its neutrality has been settled in Denmark. It can.

The question arose over a song in the film "Stardust" in which Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire take part. The Danish film censor refused at first to license the film here on the grounds that the singing of "Tipperary" would be a breach of neutrality.

An appeal to the Danish Foreign Office by the sponsors has brought about the rescinding of the ban on the ground that the singing of "Tipperary" is not, in itself, an unneutral act, any more than the singing of well-known German songs.

500-Mile Charted Minefield Is Britain's Reply to Menace

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Great Britain's answer to the menace of German mines off the British coasts is a 500-mile charted minefield extending from the Orkney Islands to the Straits of Dover.

The Admiralty announced that mines would be laid in a strip 30 to 40 miles wide and about eight miles offshore to guard coastal shipping from mines "laid by the Germans without notice in the North Sea outside territorial waters off the British Coast."

The British mine belt thus would be an inner screen behind which ships could move in relative safety. A neutral naval attaché said it also would protect British warships in port from submarine attacks.

Presumably the British mines would prevent the laying of German mines by submarines or surface craft between the British belt and the Coast.

The Admiralty did not indicate the number or types of mines to be used, but naval sources estimated that more than 200,000 would be required.

Coastwise minefields have been maintained since mid-September off the Thames Estuary, in the Straits of Dover, and in a 20-by-85-mile belt off Flamborough Head, near Hull, England.

A British mine field also extends along the German Coast from Denmark to the Netherlands, covering entrances to the German sea and air bases of Sylt, Helgoland Bight, Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven, and Bremerhaven.

The Admiralty said it believed Germany had mined a rectangular area in the North Sea from 75 miles off Jutland southward to the Netherlands. Overlapping of the rival minefields was considered probable.

Spain Loses Ship

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — An official German News Agency dispatch published here Dec. 26 said that the Spanish steamer Perez sank off the Portuguese Coast and 48 of her crew of 52 were lost.

[The Perez is not listed in Lloyds Shipping Register.]

Prize Ship Sails

COLON, Panama, Dec. 27 (AP)—The case of the German protest against the United States' clearance of the British-seized German freighter Düsseldorf apparently has been closed by departure of the vessel for a prize port in Jamaica.

The Düsseldorf sailed from Cristobal Harbor at 2:10 a. m. (E. S. T.) yesterday, in the hands of a British prize crew which seized her off the Chilean Coast Dec. 15.

State Department officials in Washington said they were taking no action concerning the 4,930-ton freighter and pointed out a prize ship has the same status as a belligerent warship—both being permitted passage through the Canal under specified conditions.

Navy Gives Facts On New Sky Fleet

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy has disclosed some details of a $20,016,669 contract awarded last week for a fleet of more than 100 two-motor long-range flying boats.

Described as improvements of a model already in use, the planes will increase to more than 300 the number of such craft in service, official records indicated.

The big flying boats have a range of 4,000 or 5,000 miles. They are designed to patrol the Navy's long "line of observation" between island bases in the Pacific and otherwise to reinforce hemisphere defense policies.

The contract went to the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif., and was the largest of the kind the Navy has let.

Each plane has two (Pratt and Whitney) 14-cylinder, 1,000-horsepower engines, turning three-blade propellers. Officially designated the "PBY-5," each weighs approximately 12 tons and carries a crew of seven. The span of the single high wing is 104 feet and the plane is 65 feet long and 18½ feet high.

Cuba's Election Delayed

HAVANA (AP) — The general elections scheduled for Feb. 28 will be postponed until March 30 at least when Cuba's "strong man," Fulgencio Batista, will be a candidate for President.

The postponement was agreed upon, it was learned unofficially, after President Federico Laredo Bru held a long conference with leaders of the parties opposing the Government.

Chilean Minister Quits

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The office of President Pedro Aguirre Cerda announced Dec. 26 he had accepted the resignation of Finance Minister Roberto Wachholtz.

Political quarters said Mr. Wachholtz, who is politically independent, had disagreed with Socialist members of the Cabinet. The Socialist press has attacked his policies as "rightist."

Rare Pieces Of Americana Change Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Acquisition of the American collection assembled by the late Herschel V. Jones, publisher of the former Minneapolis Journal, has been announced by the Rosenbach Company of New York and Philadelphia.

A. S. W. Rosenbach, head of the firm and noted bibliophile, called the purchase "the most important transaction of its kind for over 25 years." He characterized the Jones library as "the finest collection of Americana in private hands."

One manuscript is the famous "Cosmographia" of Waldseemuller, in which the name "America" appeared for the first time.

Knighting of Cortez

Among the items of romantic interest is the original patent of May 5, 1525, signed by the Emperor Charles V, making Hernando Cortez a Knight of the Order of Santiago in acknowledgment of his services to the crown in conquering Mexico.

The thrills of a good yarn can be found in the original logbook of Sarmiento de Gamboa, who in 1579 passed through the Straits of Magellan searching for Sir Francis Drake.

The earliest geographies of the Western Hemisphere are in the collection, as well as accounts of the earliest English voyages to the New World. Also included is a copy of the classic English work on explorations, Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations," with the Wright-Molyneux map, most famous of all English maps of America, which was mentioned by Shakespeare.

Among the greatest rarities of Americana are original accounts of the first pioneers in Virginia. A copy of John Smith's "True Relation" of 1608, the earliest printed announcement of the settlement of Jamestown, is another item. Still another is Christopher Brooke's "Poem on the Late Massacre in Virginia."

And "Good Newes"

Other early Virginia works are Elvas' "Virginia Richly Valued," Johnson's "Nova Britannia," Lord Delaware's "Relation," Smith's "Map of Virginia" and "Generall History," and Whitaker's "Good Newes from Virginia."

New England is represented by Mourt's "Relation" and the Council of New England's "Briefe Relation," both printed in 1622—the earliest accounts of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

Detailed descriptions of Indian fighting are given by Underhill, Mather, Hubbard, Mason and Penhallow and in the King Philip War Tracts, of which there is a complete set.

The collection contains the most complete material ever assembled on the Spanish Southwest. In the collection of western items Mr. Jones was a pioneer, and thus able to assemble most of the early rarities.

British War News in France Is From Censored Recordings

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The British Broadcasting Corporation's observers on the Western Front, who prepare the carefully censored recordings forwarded from France to London to be heard by listeners only 24 hours after they are made, are Richard Dimbleby, David Howarth and H. F. L. Sarney. They are officially classed as war correspondents, wear uniforms and rank as officers.

Somewhere back of the lines these observers have an attic over a garage which serves as recording studio, office, and sitting-room. From a microphone on the table runs a cable through the window to the recording-car in the garage below. "We use the room," Mr. Dimbleby said in an interview, "as a studio for recording the commentaries linking the actuality accounts and for modifying if the censor so requires."

Scripts are made of all recorded material and of the linking commentaries for submission to the censors. The records are subedited and the censors come to hear and check the final recordings and give their approval. Mr. Dimbleby and his colleagues go off to a well-earned rest, the disks are flown to England, and within 24 hours of their original cutting are available for radiocasting. The observers' working day begins about 9 a. m. and ends some time after midnight.

Recalling his visit to a fort in the Maginot Line, Mr. Dimbleby said the French poilus sang choruses for them, the Commandant made a statement into the microphone, and a demonstration was given of the warning bells.

* * *

Latin Listeners

Another evidence of increasing Latin American interest in short wave programs emanating from the United States, is afforded by the report that 30 leading South and Central American newspapers are now publishing the programs of the international division of the NBC.

According to P. L. Barbour, in charge of NBC press relations abroad, almost all these newspapers have also used extensive publicity about NBC short wave programs.

Similar programs and news stories have been printed in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Portuguese, Arabic, Hebrew and English in countries of Europe, Africa the antipodes and in Syria and Palestine, he reports.

* * *

Trans-Date Line

For the past three years General Electric's Schenectady, N. Y., short wave transmitters WGEA and WGEO have been sending out American travelogues for European and South American listeners, and now the company's San Francisco station KGEI is sending weekly programs to listeners in the Orient, telling of North America's tourist attractions. Because of time differences and the international date line, listeners in Japan, China and the Philippine Islands hear them in the evening of the day following the transmissions, according to the calendar, station officials point out.

* * *

Reinhardt Before 'Ike'

Max Reinhardt, world-famous director of spectacular stage productions, made his television bow the other day when he directed some of his pupils in dramatic sketches before the iconoscope of a Station W6XAO camera in Los Angeles.

* * *

'Wanted' Pictures

The same station recently cooperated with police authorities in an experimental transmission of the regular front and side view pictures of wanted criminals.

Belgium Seeks German Coal

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27 (AP)—Bound up with the departure today of a Belgian diplomat for Berlin is one of the paradoxes of western Europe's war—possible manufacture of French arms and munitions through indirect aid of the German coal industry.

The Director of Commercial Treaties in the Belgian Foreign Office, it was reported, will discuss at Berlin the question of continued Belgian imports of German coal.

It was said that Belgium could not continue indefinitely to fulfill its part of a pre-war iron-coal exchange agreement with France if it were forced to depend on Belgian-mined coal. Although a large coal producer, Belgium imports from Germany.

Some sources expressed belief that at least 1,500,000 tons would have to come from Germany if the Belgian-French deal were to be fulfilled. Officials declined to comment on this.

It was explained that while coal mined in Germany might not find its way to French steel mills the imports would release Belgian coking coal which otherwise would have to be reserved for Belgium's own use.

Last August the Belgian Coal Cartel and French iron mining companies confirmed an agreement negotiated six months before, under which the Belgians would exchange 4,000,000 tons of coal for 6,000,000 tons of French iron ore.

'Peace' Is Predicted For Printers' Union

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—President Claude M. Baker forsees peace between his International Typographical Union and the American Federation of Labor.

"The difficulties may be patched up" after the A. F. of L. meeting Jan. 8 in Miami, Fla., Mr. Baker told newsmen but declined to elaborate.

The A. F. of L. suspended the I. T. U. early this year because the printers declined to pay a one cent per member per month assessment for organizational work. The I. T. U. contended the money would be used to fight the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

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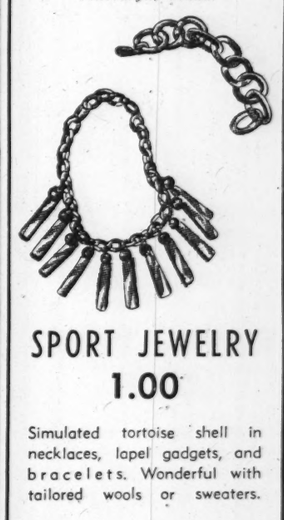

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Bulgarian Vote Fires Balkans' Uncertainty

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 27 (AP) — The elections for a new parliament in Bulgaria, now in progress, following the temporary suspension of that assembly by King Boris Oct. 24 has revived speculations as to the probable effect of the election upon Bulgaria's delicate situation in the Bulkans. That the situation is still in the highest degree delicate and uncertain is evident from the visit of Bulgaria's Finance Minister, Dobri Bojiloff, to Moscow today.

Since the dissolution of Parliament, King Boris has again been in the open position of conducting a "personal regime," backed by Army circles, both active and reserve.

The Bulgarian public had accepted the suspension of their Parliament with remarkable calm. This was due, in part, to the ban on any open political activity; the restraints on public expression of feelings. In part, however, it must be accepted as tribute to the King.

No Time for Risks

The Bulgarian public realizes the delicate situ .tion of his country. To an extent at least it shares the King's conviction that this is no time to risk any recurrence of party strife.

The attachment of the Bulgarians for Russia is expected to have a considerable influence in shaping future events in the Balkans. The possibility of a common frontier between Soviet Russia and Bulgaria is no longer remote.

The approximately 6,000,000 "little brothers" may yet be geographically united with "Grandfather Ivan."

And if this should happen—if the Soviets should secure Bessarabia and the Bulgarians regain Dobruja from Rumania important questions will arise.

Answers Sought

Would this little nation which once had a most zealous Communist Party, under those conditions, become an entering wedge for Soviet ideology in Southeast Europe? Or could this country maintain its present individuality and independence?

What, then, of Pan-Slavism? What of the old question of a Slav economic outlet to the Mediterranean through Bulgaria, Thrace, and the Aegean Sea to limit the age-old importance of the Dardanelles?

To understand Bulgaria's place in all these questions it is necessary to understand Bulgaria's affection for Russia. The affection is historical, traditional, and it is for Russia and the Russians.

It has nothing to do with Communism.

Russia's political creeds are held apart from the fact that it was Russia that conducted the War of Liberation in 1877-78. The finest statue in Sofia is that of Czar Alexander II. And there are old cultural ties.

Russians and Bulgarians use the same alphabet.

Today, there are no direct political ties between Bulgaria and Soviet Russia. Communism is rigidly suppressed in this country. But faith in Russia persists.

The visit here last spring of Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vladimir P. Potemkin aroused tremendous enthusiasm.

Success in the recent Anglo-Soviet negotiations would have been welcomed by Bulgaria.

Independence Essential

If a common Bulgarian-Soviet frontier should come about—as might happen in the event of Russia switching its interest from the Finnish affair to the Balkans—Bulgaria might still retain its social and political individuality.

It is believed that an independent Bulgaria is too important for other powers to permit an undue influence from the Soviets—even with a common frontier.

On the other hand, there is the fact that Bulgaria at one time had more Communists in proportion to population than any other country; that Bulgaria after the World War had a Communist Party.

It flourished during the semi-revolutionary radicalism of Alexander Stambolisky, Bulgaria's "peasant dictator" in 1919-23.

Today, the strength of Communist thought in Bulgaria, as distinguished from affection for Russia itself, is difficult to estimate. It has no opportunity for expression, and since the Bulgarian Communist George Dimitroff of Reichstag fire fame, became head of the Third Internationale at Moscow a program of restraint seems under way by the Communists themselves.

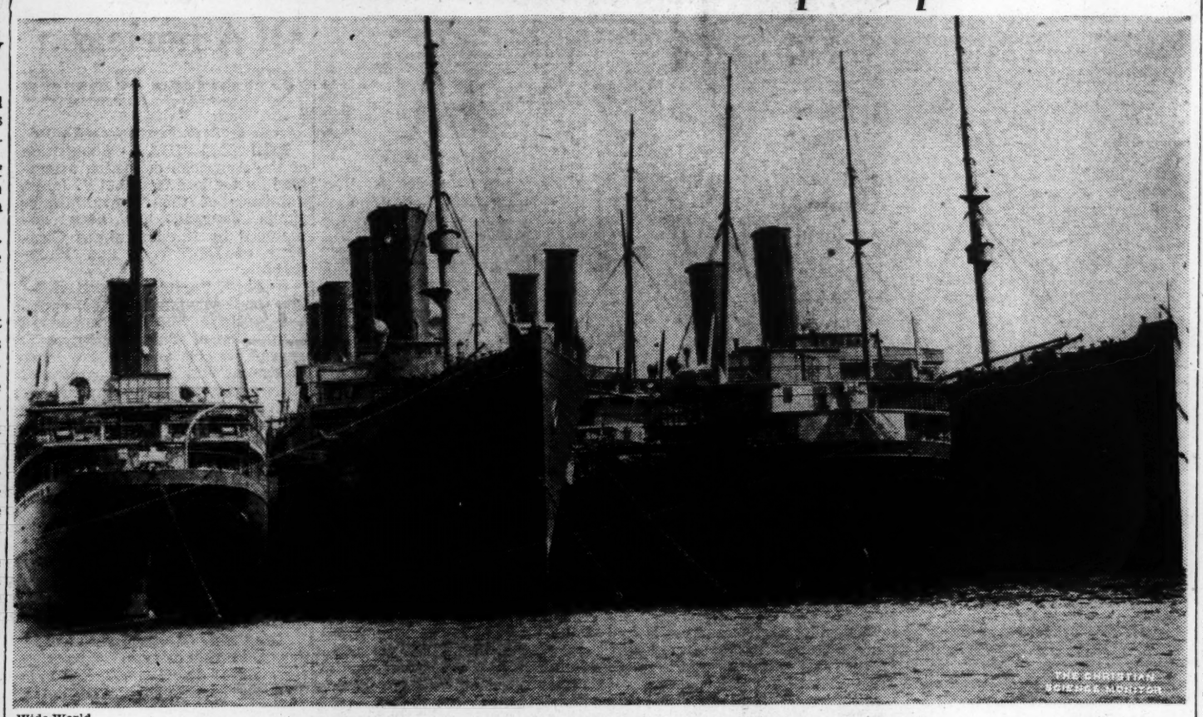
Peasant Leanings

Although the movement in Bulgaria is by no means dead, there is reason to believe that the Bulgarian peasant's affection for Russia would balk at any effort to force him into Communism. The Bulgarian peasant has a tremendous love of land and private ownership of land. There is no problem of large landed estates to entice him. He has a highly developed co-operative movement. He is intensely industrious, frugal, serious, and hard-working. He comes from generations of Bulgarian peasants who have fought for liberty and independence.

At the same time it is evident that the present Government of Bulgaria is fully aware of the "dangers" of geographical proximity with Soviet Russia. For a Nation which has no close friends among its immediate neighbors, and which has reason to be suspicious of the great powers, the accepted and enduring friendship with Russia is comforting, but touched with understandable suspicion of Soviet aims.

This may account for Bulgaria's reported willingness to be satisfied with Southern Dobruja if Northern Dobruja could be left as a barrier against possible occupation of Bessarabia by the Soviets.

To Join Leviathan on Scrap Heap



Wide World

Once Pride of the German Marine Prior to World War

Left to right: The Monticello, formerly the Kaiser Wilhelm II; Mount Vernon, once the Kronprinzessin Cecelie; American, Amerikan; George Washington, original name. President Wilson traveled on the last to the Peace Conference.

Jobless Figures Increase in All Parts of Europe

GENEVA, Dec. 27 (AP)—Addition of hundreds of thousands to the jobless ranks in both belligerent and neutral states during the first months of the European war was vited today in a survey published by the International Labor Office.

The mobilization of millions of men and a boom in war industries thus far have failed to absorb unemployment resulting from trade restrictions, the appearance of women as job seekers, and the closing down of peacetime industries.

The United States and Canada, alone of the countries mentioned, showed decreases in unemployment during the war months. No figures were issued for Germany, but Labor Office experts said unemployment increased there despite war-made jobs.

A world-wide lack of skilled labor was reported.

Wrong-Way Drivers Handled by French

PARIS (AP)—The "delicate" problem of what to do with British Tommies who lapse into their habit of driving on the left side of the highway has been solved by the French Government.

These offenses and other traffic rule violations will be turned over to military authorities of the British Army, Minister of Justice Georges Bonnet announced.

Prowler at Air Base Spurs Added Vigilance

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. (AP)—Sentries increased their watchfulness at Hamilton Field Dec. 27 while search continued for a prowler surprised by a sentry while examining a bombing plane.

The plane was standing in the open because hangar facilities at present are not sufficient to house all the aircraft at the base.

Air base officials said the sentry fired three times into the darkness as the prowler fled, failing to heed the command to halt.

Four More World War Prizes Are to Be Sold by U. S. for Junk

SOLOMONS, Md., Dec. 27 (AP)—Four American prizes of the World War, on whose decks trod 300,000 soldiers en route to French battlefields, will follow another one-time German luxury liner, the Leviathan, to the scrap heap.

The 23,788-ton George Washington, on which President Wilson traveled to the Peace Conference, the 19,360-ton Monticello, the 18,272-ton Mt. Vernon and the 21,329-ton American have been ordered sold for scrap by the Maritime Commission.

Unlike the Leviathan, which was sold to Scottish ship breakers last year, the four rusting at anchorage in this remote southern Maryland fishing port will be sold only to nations not designated by President Roosevelt as belligerents.

The ghost fleet, machinery daubed with grease and hulls spotted with red lead paint, but still showing vestiges of former splendor, must not be used in commercial operations, the Commission stipulated in invitations for bids which are to be opened Jan. 19.

All were built in the first 10 years of the twentieth century, during Germany's contest for maritime supremacy over England, and like many German ships in 1939 they took refuge in neutral harbors in 1914. They were seized from German owners on April 6, 1917, in United States ports.

The Mt. Vernon, as the Kronprinzessin Cecelie, captured the Atlantic speed record. Late in 1914 she sailed from New York with $10,000,000 in gold bullion for Germany. She was several hundred miles from the Fatherland when war was declared and she sped back to Bar Harbor, Maine.

The Monticello, launched as the Kaiser Wilhelm II, had an especially luxurious suite arranged for the Kaiser's tastes, but the fittings were soon torn out to make way for troop berths.

After the war the four remained idle and the United States paid the North German Lloyd Line $14,946,000 in war claims.

The George Washington, the original name, and the American, christened Amerikan, were refurbished for trans-Atlantic trade late in the 1920's but a year later were relegated to the back waters to join the other two. Their expensive furnishings were removed long ago.

Allies Await German Move

(Continued from Page 1)

been considered by the British Government which, not surprisingly, has been otherwise engaged in the past few festive days. The note is assured of the most earnest and sympathetic attention, and it is understood that a formal and friendly reply will be sent in due course. It will undoubtedly be based on the firm purpose of going as far as possible to meet the thesis of the American republics, while keeping in view the paramount necessity of winning the war.

One point which has already struck informed opinion is that the note holds the British Navy responsible for the sinking as well as detaining German merchant ships within the Panama belt. It is denied here that the British Navy has sunk and German Merchantmen, though admittedly a number of these vessels, as, for instance, the Columbus, has been scuttled by the Germans themselves, so they should not fall into British hands.

Differ on Zone of Safety

Regarding other aspects of the protest, there is wide feeling that if the circumstances were reversed the American republics themselves would not dream of accepting the Panama thesis. Outside the limits of territorial waters—whether these be three miles as normally claimed by Britain and the United States, four by Norway and Sweden, and six by Spain—all states have hitherto agreed that the sea is an international highway in which one belligerent is free to seek and bring action against enemy ships wherever he can find them. It is felt that it would be difficult for any belligerent to forgo this right.

In the case of the Admiral Graf Spee it is clearly established that the German ship had been capturing and sinking British and French merchantmen within the 300-mile belt and that it fired the first shot against British warships. But even if it had not, it is unthinkable that British ships would have left the pocket battleships alone to lurk within the zone and come out to pounce on unarmed merchantmen. They would have had to do what they actually did. And it is assumed here that if they had not, Americans generally would certainly not have applauded them.

Not a Case of Preference

At the same time it is axiomatic that the less of the high seas the Allied navies have to patrol, the more efficiently they can patrol the rest. Britain and France, in short, have not the slightest desire to carry the war even outside the North Sea.

Therefore in practice the Allies would be delighted if the neutral countries of the two Americas could effectively take on the belligerent task of keeping track of German raiders and their supply ships. They wish the Americas would assume this responsibility for them, not only in the 300-mile belt, but in all of the Western Atlantic.

But there doesn't seem the slightest possibility of effective patrol being established even over the 300-mile belt—how can it be if the combined navies of Britain and France cannot wholly control the movements of German ships in the narrow North Sea?

It is admitted, however, that a small portion of the area might be successfully dealt with, and perhaps an arrangement might be reached on this basis. And certainly the Allies will be ready to keep out and stay out of the Western Atlantic as long as the Germans do.

Failing this, it is thought here unlikely that the Panama protest will lead to practical results—unless the German themselves, in view of the somewhat unfortunate effects of past naval activities in this area, decide to leave the Western Atlantic severely alone in the future.

Air Line to Link Berlin and Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP) — an agreement for resumption of airline service between Berlin and Moscow was signed here, it has been learned. The new line will be opened early in January.

Moscicki Returns To Switzerland; To Shun Politics

FRIBOURG, Switzerland, Dec. 27 (AP)—Ignace Moscicki, former President of Poland, arrived here today with his wife from Rumania and said he would "stay out of politics."

Mr. Moscicki, who retained his Swiss citizenship throughout his years as Polish President starting in 1926, returned to this western Swiss town where he made a fortune as an exiled chemist and industrialist before the World War. He was exiled by Russia in 1892 for his agitation for Poland's freedom.

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP)—Nazi sources said today that Germany would not permit the departure of Poland's former President, Ignace Moscicki, from Rumania to stand as a precedent for other members of the Polish Government.

Several Polish army leaders and government officials fled into Rumania with the collapse of Poland and were interned.

Turks Find Roosevelt Plea Lacking in Realistic Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 27—President Roosevelt's Christmas appeal finds an unfavorable echo in Turkey where general press comment finds it lacking in that realism essential for the re-establishment of world peace.

Pacific efforts, wise council, and humanitarian motives, these comments declare, are mere "spectacular formalities" which get nowhere.

The President's appeal, it is commented here, might well have been addressed to the military rather than the religious heads of nations. "If Roosevelt wishes seriously to save humanity from calamities ahead," he should, one commentator adds, have addressed himself "to his army, navy and air force"—apparently a plea for the United States to exert more direct influence in European affairs.

Turkey's reaction to the presidential appeal is based only on those passages dealing with the European situation. It coincides with the general re-examination of the world position regarding war generally and directed toward condemnation of neutrality less perhaps in the United States than in the Balkans where neutrality is declared to be perilous.

In fact Turkey's attitude toward neutrality undoubtedly is influenced by its great concern over the possible spread of the European war to the Balkan Peninsula, and it is increasingly emphasized by continuous press references to the effect that civilization can only be saved by a strong array of forces against aggression.

Regarding the question of peace Turkey maintains that if at the present moment Hitlerism or democracy accepted any peace terms offered by the other side it would mean the acceptor's automatic disappearance.

Taft Due to Tell Budget Formula Jan. 5

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft has chosen the subject "Mr. President, Here's How to Balance the Budget" for a Jan. 5 address in Chicago, the Taft - for - President office announced Dec. 27.

Taft adherents recalled President Roosevelt recently said he would give the Senator a handsome prize for a bill of particulars on how Mr. Taft would balance the budget in two years, as the Ohio Republican has contended could be done.

The Senator's address before Chicago's Bar Association will be nationally radiocast (N. B. C.) at 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

$1,000,000 WPA Tunnels 'Bottle Up' Fires in Coal

NEW STRAITSVILLE, Ohio (AP)—Work Progress Administration announced Dec. 26 it is completing this week a $1,000,000 network of tunnels dug to "bottle up" underground fires estimated to have destroyed $55,000,000 of coal. The tunnels were filled with clay to form fire walls.

Engineers said the network was designed only to check the fires and not to extinguish them. Flames are now confined to an area of about 30 square miles.

The fires broke out in the course of an 1884 strike.

Censors Take Holiday For Canada's M. P.'s

OTTAWA, Dec. 27 (CP)—Parliament will be an oasis in a country under wartime censorship when the session opens on Jan. 25. Members of the House of Commons and the Senate will be able to speak their views freely on Canada's war effort without contravening the defense of Canada regulations, it was learned recently.

Speeches of the members will be fully covered by the official Hansard reports and published without the mark of a censor's pencil in the official Journal of Debates. Newspapers will report the speeches also without interference from the Board of Censors.

While the contingency is not anticipated, the only form of censorship that may arise in Parliament is when the whole House decides that a member's remarks should be expunged from the record. In fact, peacetime House rules will prevail despite the war.

Leaks Discovered

Disclosure that closely guarded information on the recent sailing of Canadian troop ships had been radiocast by a German station on the night of the ship's departure focuses attention on the problems confronting Canada's wartime censorship bureau.

Generally wartime censorship rests lightly on Canadians, but when information leaks out such as this—disclosed by a Halifax justice while prosecuting in a case of indiscreet letter-writing—the force of law stands ready to protect the national interest against those who deliberately or unknowingly might betray vital secrets to the enemy or undermine the country's war effort from within.

The Government moved quickly to set up a censorship bureau at the outbreak of war. To provide speedy means of enforcing and interpreting Defense of Canada regulations, the Censorship Co-ordination Committee, consisting of various Government officials, was established.

All Represented

The press, radio, mails, movies, cable, telegraph, and wireless is each attended to by officials representing different departments of Government, who meet on the committee. The present Chairman of the committee is Lieut.-Col. Maurice Pope, who has represented the Department of National Defense on the committee since its inception.

Cable censorship alone involves the reading of practically all messages leaving Canada.

In press censorship, on the other hand, there is no prior reading of news dispatches or editorial matter. Publishers, editors and writers have been advised of the regulations and are expected to co-operate with authorities by acting as their own censors. When they are in doubt as to whether a given item contravenes the regulations they may consult the chief press censors for Canada at Ottawa, or local press censors at Toronto, Montreal and Halifax.

Censors Are Experienced

Practically all the people having to do with press censorship are experienced newspapermen. The chief press censors, L. Claire Moyer and Claude Melancon, as well as local censors, are experienced newspapermen.

Radio censorship is similar to that of newspapers. Lieut.-Col. R. P. Landry is the radio censor on the committee.

Whatever censorship of mails is required is attended to by Post Office Department officials. John A. Sullivan, Deputy Postmaster General, represents the Department on the committee.

Wireless communication generally falls under the jurisdiction of the Transport Department and Commander C. P. Edwards, Chief of Air Services and former chief of the radio branch, represents that Department.

Practically all Canadian provinces maintain machinery for censorship of moving pictures and these authorities are relied upon to see that no undesirable matter reaches the public on the screen.

British Diplomat Reported Freed By Nazi Captors

LONDON (AP)—British sources announced Dec. 27 that Germany had released George Vereker, former Counselor of the British Embassy in Moscow who was taken off an Estonian ship by a German warship Dec. 9 while enroute to his new post as Minister to Bolivia.

Mr. Vereker was said to have arrived in Oslo, Norway, Christmas Day and to be now enroute to London.

Germany released him, British sources said, after being satisfied that Britain was not detaining diplomats passing through Allied controls.

WPA Payroll Secrecy Under Fire in N. J.

TRENTON, N. J. (AP) — The State Legislature's Relief Investigating Committee advocated Dec. 26 that New Jersey abrogate its sponsorship of WPA sewing room projects if "WPA persists in keeping its payrolls secret."

Lt. Col. G. Barrett Glover, Executive Director of the Committee, said New Jersey was spending $35,000 monthly, or approximately $420,000 a year, as the sponsor's share of sewing projects designed to employ only persons from direct relief rolls.

"WPA persists in keeping its payrolls secret. They have presented to the FAC (State Financial Assistance Commission, sponsor of the projects) a bill stating that 4,200 women were employed in the State, whereas municipal welfare directors reported only about 1,800 so employed from their relief rolls. Yet the WPA refuses the State access to its payrolls," Colonel Glover said.

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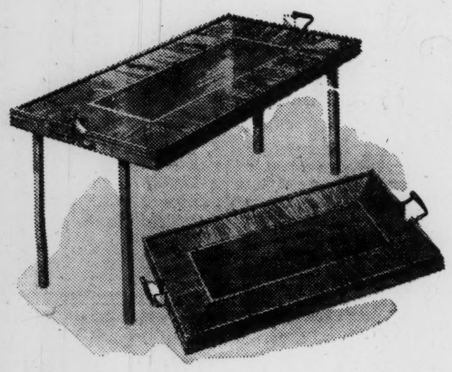

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Antipodes Rally Behind Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Pending completion of the Empire training center for pilots in Canada, Australians are planning to contribute a force of four bomber and two fighter squadrons, 150 pilots, and 250 other members of air crews, such as observers and gunners. The administrative staff was set at 150 and the total personnel with the ground staff at 3,000 men. Total number of fliers being trained in New Zealand so far has been 1,700. About 5,000 men ultimately will be in training in this country.

At first both the Antipodean countries plan to push their training schemes, without reference to what happens to the Empire air force idea. Australia plans to send only one reconnaissance squadron. When Canada is equipped to give men advanced training, New Zealand and Australia will ship many additional men there, but the facilities here will also be utilized to the limit.

Latest developments in the New Zealand scheme have been the opening of four schools for mechanics, each attached to one of the four great workshops operated by the State railroad system. A new radio school has been opened at Christchurch and also a school for administrative personnel.

Trained Force Ready

Expansion of the air forces has been possible because both Australia and New Zealand are well equipped with fully trained men who have been through a course with the British Air Force and returned home. Australia's recent defense expansion has been marked by heavy purchases of warplanes, especially trainer planes, and it is supplied with machines of modern type which offer an easy transition to the fast planes of modern battles. New Zealand has been short of good training planes, but has remedied this by commandeering planes of most of the commercial air lines about the country. Today only long-services are operating.

In this field, Australia's position will be bettered by delivery of the 30 Lockheeds it has under order in the United States and by about 20 mystery craft from Britain, 400-miles-an-hour fighters, ordered from an unrevealed British source last June for protection of industrial regions at a cost of more than $100,000 apiece. New Zealand still is awaiting 30 Vickers Wellington bombers, the air crews of which were suddenly switched off to lead the British bombing attack on Kiel and Wilhelmshafen.

With the coming of war, the position of airplane production at the Antipodes is shrouded in mystery. But it is clear no planes are being built in New Zealand, nor will be built for many months. In Australia, however, organization has progressed so rapidly it is expected the schedule for building the Bristol Beaufort, the 300-miles-an-hour twin-engined bomber which is being manufactured under agreement with Britain, will be beaten by some months. First plans were that this ship should be in production by the end of 1940.

That plan is considered not good enough today and, while no due date is set for turning out the Bristol Beauforts in quantity, it is stated that preliminary preparations are running a full two months ahead of schedule. The way the aircraft industry is pushing ahead was revealed earlier this year when Supply Minister Richard Gardiner Casey uncovered the fact that the Government intended to import only the first 200 engines for the bombers from Britain, and would build the rest here.

Difference in Pay

Men who go into the military training camps are given to understand that they will get their jobs back after the war if the firm for which they worked still is operating. They will receive pay of $1.75 and up a day, plus allowances of 75 cents a day for a wife and another 35 cents for each child.

New Zealand rates of pay have caused some trouble in Australia where the Federal Government adopted the pay schedules of 1914, giving the men only $1.25 a day, and taking no account of the depreciation of the currency in the past 25 years.

Their training is of vastly different sort from that of a generation ago. The men now learn the business of war. They are taught to shoot, to use cover, to employ the weapons that come their way, to keep touch. They are encouraged to develop resource. On this score they are not troubling their leaders, for in the World War they showed themselves ideal trench fighters.

Films Help Recruits

Films are used to teach quickly and easily what is difficult to explain. The movies have been sent by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff from Britain and were made by the British War Office. When winter rains hold up training, military huts are made into movie theaters and the specialist soldiers of modern war learn their parts. Machine gunners are shown sequences demonstrating the use of their weapon. Transport units view films demonstrating the care of trucks. Infantry is shown movies covering operations under shellfire and precautions against different types of gas attack. The instructor amplifies and interprets for the recruits.

After individual training is completed (work which takes about a month) the men progress to unit operations, route marches, and shooting practice.

Committee Greets Dominion Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Dec. 27

The fact that Dominion help is coming to the home forces of the Dominions' free will, and not from any fixed ties with the Empire, has been marked by special ceremonies in which home authorities have welcomed newly arriving expeditionary forces.

As the First Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force arrived Dec. 17, a welcoming committee was present under Anthony Eden, Secretary for the Dominions. When the Australian air detachment arrived Dec. 26, a committee of British and Dominion officials awaited them at the port. There was a little ceremony in which a welcoming message was read by Air Commodore Howe, representing Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary for Air.

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Australia's contribution to the British Empire's war effort took tangible form yesterday with the landing in England of a trained air squadron of about 200 men.

Arrival of the group—mainly an advance force of riggers and gunners coming ahead of the pilots—little more than a week after a division of Canadian active-service troops debarked at a British port, was regarded as a demonstration of Empire solidarity.

Under command of Wing Commander L. V. Lachal, the Australian contingent has a group staff of mechanics ready to take over their duties with the Royal Air Force.

The squadron will undergo brief active training in this country before going into action. It is the first fraction to arrive of the Australian Air Expeditionary Force, which totals 3,200 men.

Pool of Fliers

Empire war co-operation calls for establishment of a great pool of trained fliers from the dominions and Britain in Canada, where training will be centered in 67 schools and where eventually it is hoped to turn out 25,000 pilots, gunners, observers, and radio operators annually.

Canada already has an infantry division of about 16,000 men training in Britain and other units in training at home.

Australia has compulsory service for men between the ages of 20 and 22 for home defense. Officials estimate that by the end of next June 100,000 men will have received intensive training. Three months of training for the voluntarily enlisted militia begins in January.

India, home of 350,000,000 of the Empire's 500,000,000 aggregate population, has contributed gifts of money from a number of Maharajas. However, demands for Indian independence or dominion status are delaying unified action toward active war support.

Australia, besides its army expansion, is strengthening the naval squadron by modernizing the two powerful cruisers, Australia and Canberra. The naval personnel has been doubled to more than 10,000 men. Australia also is preparing for large-scale production of aircraft.

Naval Contribution

New Zealand's chief contribution thus far has been naval. The Achilles, one of the three British cruisers which drove the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee to its doom at Montevideo, Uruguay, belongs to New Zealand's naval forces. A considerable portion of her crew are New Zealanders. The Achilles was dispatched for patrol duty around South America at the request of the British Government.

About 400 New Zealanders are being trained as Royal Air Force pilots now and, in addition, New Zealand plans to send overseas an infantry division. The first contingent of about 7,000 men already is in camp. Another camp of the same strength will be established soon.

Newfoundland has sent a contingent of fishermen who volunteered for the hazardous duty of mine sweeping off Britain's coasts.

The Union of South Africa, whose air pilots will not be sent to the Canadian training pool, is training an air force at Kimberley.

Dr. Sproul a Director Of Carnegie Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He will serve during the coming year.

Men Will Fight and Women Weep

M. Therese Bonney from Wide World

Finnish Families Are Batted About

Top left: Refugees take refuge in a schoolhouse at Heinola. Top right: Housewives fleeing Russian hordes are fed in a canteen, set up in cellar of schoolhouse. Bottom: Here refugees from Terijoki drop exhausted to the floor of a gymnasium where they sleep.

How Finns House 500,000 Refugees

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 27—I lunched in Terijoki, the present seat of the Soviet's puppet Government of Finland, shortly before the war. Even at that time it was a deserted town, for all civilians had been evacuated. Three weeks later when the Russians entered, all that remained of the villas and cottages in this former fashionable Saint Petersburg seaside resort was a smoking ruin.

Evacuation of the civil population is an essential part of modern warfare. Despite considerable material damage caused by this week's raids on Helsingfors, the casualties were almost nil because the bombs struck empty buildings.

The removal of the population from dangerous zones in Finland began last October when the threat of a Soviet attack first arose. The population of frontier districts and outlying islands in the Gulf of Finland were ordered to leave, but elsewhere evacuation was confined to Helsingfors and Viborg but was voluntary.

Returned Too Soon

In the latter half of November when the war threat seemed averted, the majority of city dwellers, tired of camping in the forests, returned to town. On Nov. 30, when Soviet planes struck suddenly, the schools had reopened and the streets were full of school children at the time bombs were dropped.

The second evacuation then took place. Under war conditions it was necessarily precipitate. The people departed without adequate preparation. Friends, and even relatives lost track of each other. In two days 80 per cent of Helsingfors' peacetime population had left the town. Simultaneously thousands of new refugees poured in from invaded zones in Karelia.

Housing facilities in comparatively safe areas had to be provided for upwards of 500,000 people, mostly women and children.

At first it was planned to send them to small towns far from military objectives, but this proved inadvisable as the Soviet planes showed a tendency to bomb at random any inhabited locality.

Most in Public Buildings

Large numbers of evacuees are now quartered in big farmhouses whose owners are required to share their hospitality with strangers. However, such comparatively luxurious accommodation cannot be provided for all. The majority are therefore lodged in public buildings—country schoolhouses and churches have been converted into makeshift dormitories where 30 or 40 people live in one room.

Other evacuees are crowded into flimsy summer cottages on lakes and fjords at this unseasonable time when the mercury stands at 10 below zero. In many places communal dining rooms have been opened for the evacuees. The women do all the cooking and other work besides looking after their children all day, for Finnish schools are now closed. But despite the cold and discomfort these people, like the soldiers in the trenches, are remarkably cheerful.

Care of the evacuees is Finland's main problem on the home front. Not only do they require shelter and food but many haven't enough warm clothing because of their hasty departure from home. Due to wartime economic dislocation most of them have little cash and no means of getting any.

The most unfortunate evacuees are those from invaded areas who brought with them only what they could carry on their backs and whose homes have now been burnt.

Through the local administration of each district where the evacuees are quartered the Government pays 12 Finnish marks (nominally about 50 cents) for maintenance of each individual. This is a heavy drain when so much is required for defense purposes.

Recently when the initial $200,000 raised by the American Red Cross was received in Finland a committee of prominent Finns was formed on the recommendation of former President Hoover to administer this fund. This committee, headed by former Premier Aimo Cajander, is now authorized to receive all donations from abroad for specific aid to civilians. Besides cash, large contributions of woolen clothing, boots, and blankets have come from the Scandinavian countries. While such purely civil aid does not diminish the importance of direct military assistance, it nevertheless relieves part of the tremendous burden which Finland has to bear.

Refugees Reunited by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Radio help from London is being given refugees on the European mainland.

Shortly after the outbreak of war the British Broadcasting Corporation broke its long recognized rule of not broadcasting "Listeners' Letters." Approached by the Polish Embassy, the B. B. C. agreed that good service could be rendered to refugees whose families had been broken up and their members scattered and lost sight of. Messages broadcast now average 75 a day, and more than 2,500 names have been broadcast at the end of each day's evening news in Polish.

Up to Nov. 12, more than 3,500 letters with some 22,000 names have been carefully read and sifted by officials of the Polish Embassy in London, members of the Polish colony in London, and the Polish staff employed by the B. B. C.

A typical letter reads, "Your messages giving the names of Polish refugees are rendering the most valuable service. A cousin of mine who is being interned in a camp in Hungary heard my name mentioned in your bulletin. He wrote a letter to me that he is alive in Hungary; it was a big joy to me. . . ." Passages from other letters read, "I thank you most warmly for your wonderful column. I hard the name of my wife and I know that she is safe and sound." A mother writes that she has found her son, a brother that he has news of his sister, and so on. And these letters come from every neutral country in Europe from as far afield as Palestine, and even from enemy territory. This B. B. C. service is doing a great and kind work.

Peril to Liberty Seen in FC Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Characterizing the Federal Communications Act as "dangerous to freedom of expression," the American Civil Liberties Union announced Dec. 27 it would sponsor a bill in the next session of Congress to abolish the President's power to cause the closing or authorize the use or control of any broadcasting station under the Act.

The Act provides that the Government may take over the radio upon proclamation by the President that "there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States."

Although the President may never take advantage of the Act, the Union holds that the provision is a threat to one of the basic freedoms of the Constitution. The Union says, however, it might countenance the regulation of international broadcasting stations in wartime.

Columbus' Crew Likely to Stay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Local immigration officials have finished their investigation of the 576 members of the crew of the scuttled steamship Columbus, of the North German Lloyd Line, and the crew is expected to be permitted a 60-day stay in New York as "distressed seamen" soon.

Byron H. Uhl, Director of Immigration in charge of the investigation, said he had reported to Washington that the investigation was ended and added that disposition of the case was up to Federal authorities. Reports from the Capital, however, were to the effect that the Government will leave it up to the local immigration authorities, thus declining to give the matter special official significance.

It was concluded, therefore, that the seamen and nine stewardesses would be released soon for a legal 60-day visit here. Many of their relatives and friends have volunteered to take them into their homes during this period.

Tax Protests Win

DENVER (AP)—The City Council unanimously repealed three nuisance tax levies it had voted to raise $500,000 for the 1940 budget.

The levies drew strong protests from taxpayers. They were a tax of 50 cents a wheel on motor vehicles, a one-cent tax on cigarets and a $50 license fee on small loan firms and installment plan merchants.

Russians Rush Troops To Halt Finns' Drive

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 27 (AP)—Fresh Soviet Russian forces under the command of Joseph Stalin's personal friends were reported by the Finnish military command today to be marching into the central and Arctic fronts of a new advance against the Finns.

The Finnish northern army headquarters said 300,000 picked Russian Army soldiers were being massed to counteract recent retreats which were as much as 50 miles in some sectors.

The Russians have lost 4,000 men in the subzero cold of the Arctic fighting the last three days, dispatches from the Finnish headquarters said.

Russian strategy was expected by military observers to be a renewed drive to cut Finland in half along the so-called "waistline" and a campaign near Hoyhenjaervi, south of the Salmijaervi mining region, in the north, where the Red Army was reported last week in hasty retreat.

The Finnish Army was reported to be preparing a new drive in central Finland to block any further Russian advance toward the Swedish border at the Gulf of Bothnia.

Gen. Kurt M. Walenius, commander of the northern forces, was quoted as saying that the Finns generally faced a Russian division of about 18,000 men with a battalion of about 600.

A Finnish communiqué yesterday said the Soviet forces left 700 dead on the ice of Lake Suvanto on the Karelian Isthmus in a clash in which Soviet tank, airplane and artillery units engaged.

Only 6,000 citizens of Viborg, near the Karelian Isthmus front, were said to be left of the city's population of 40,000 following a shelling by long-range Russian artillery. The damage was reported as slight.

East of Lieska, the Finns were reported still advancing slowly into Russian territory.

Meanwhile, neutral Sweden was sending aid to its beleaguered neighbor in the form of volunteer troops, medical supplies, and financial credits.

Although the volunteers' movement was not recognized officially because of Sweden's neutrality, it was known that hundreds had crossed the border for action on the northern and central fronts under Gen. Ernst Linder.

Foreign observers estimated Swedish cash contributions amounted to 8,000,000 crowns (about $2,000,000), the largest of 500,000 crowns being from the Confederation of Labor.

One Stockholm newspaper asked its readers to turn over one day's pay to the Finnish war cause. Another has sent carloads of clothing donated by subscribers.

War Losses

By the Associated Press

Lack of exact information and reticence of warring nations to admit losses make accurate comparisons difficult.

Officially announced or authoritatively estimates, however, give the following casualties in the three wars:

Polish-German: German losses (announced by Herr Hitler Oct. 6)—10,572 casualties, 30,322 wounded, 3,404 missing. Polish losses (no official Polish figures)—German Foreign Office said Nov. 3 "no accurate estimates" would be available for two years, but estimated 840,000 Polish soldiers had been taken prisoners and 1,000,000 "were unaccounted for."

French-British-German: British (officially announced Dec. 26 and including land, sea and air military casualties) 2,505. French (announced by Premier Daladier Dec. 22 and including land, sea and air military casualties) 1,434. German (announced in military communiqué Oct. 17 and including only Western Front land forces) 196 casualties, 356 wounded, 114 missing. In addition, 36 Germans were killed and 60 were wounded when the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee fought three British cruisers Dec. 13. (Germany has made no official statement on air or naval casualties since the war started.)

Russian-Finnish: Russian (announced in a Red Army Communiqué Dec. 23) 1,823 casualties, 7,000 wounded. (Finnish sources estimated Russian losses at 30,000 casualties as of Dec. 26.) Finnish (Finnish sources as of Dec. 26 about 2,000. (The Russian Dec. 23 communiqué said 2,000 slain Finns had been found on battlefields by Soviet troops.)

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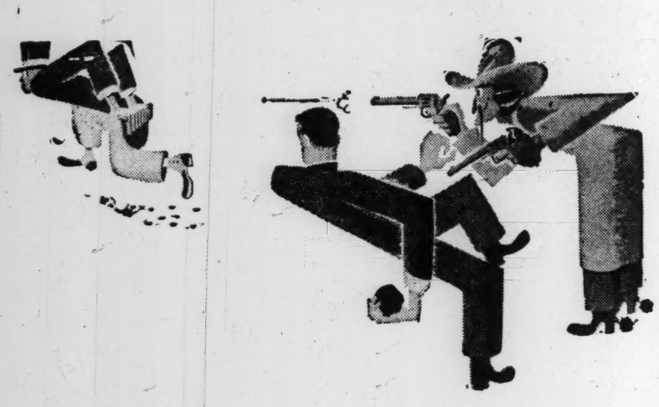
THE "VOICE OF BUSINESS"
and what it means to Americans!

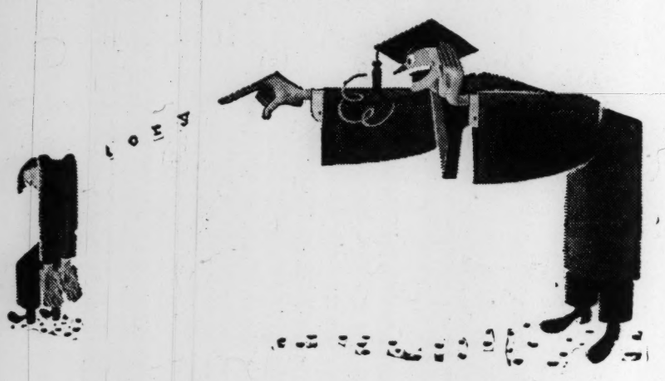


REMEMBER 1935?

The American System was at its low ebb.

Socialism was in rampant ascendancy. Government control and operation of business was the order of the day.

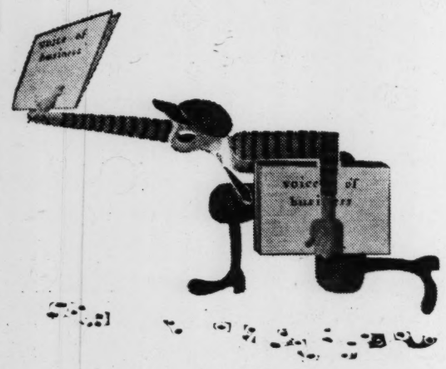
The American System had no defenders in the Administration, few in Congress. It had few uncompromising defenders in the public press. Fear or doubt had muzzled its adherents or compelled them to temporize.



It was at this time that The New York Sun reached the decision that what the country needed most was an open, fearless, convincing and continued campaign to show what the American System of doing business had accomplished and why it must be preserved.

So, day in and day out in its editorial columns and once a year in its imposing Voice of Business edition, The New York Sun, without compromise, made the fight for the American way of doing business.

The Sun had, and still has, unswerving belief in the American System as the best ever devised for the welfare of man. It had and still has the courage of its convictions. It had and still has the knowledge and the facility of expression to prove the truth of these convictions.



On January 4, 1936, The New York Sun published its first Voice of Business edition.

This edition was a journalistic sensation. Eighty pages of it were devoted solely to setting forth the record and achievements of American business, to explaining to the average man the meaning of the so-called profit system and to the unmasking of the economic heresies of the day. The best names in the field of economics contributed special articles to this edition. It was published in magazine style with striking headlines and fresh, eye-arresting pictures and charts. To borrow a stage phrase, the presentation glorified American business, vitalized its story and its record. The result was a nation-wide wave of interest in the edition and its contents.

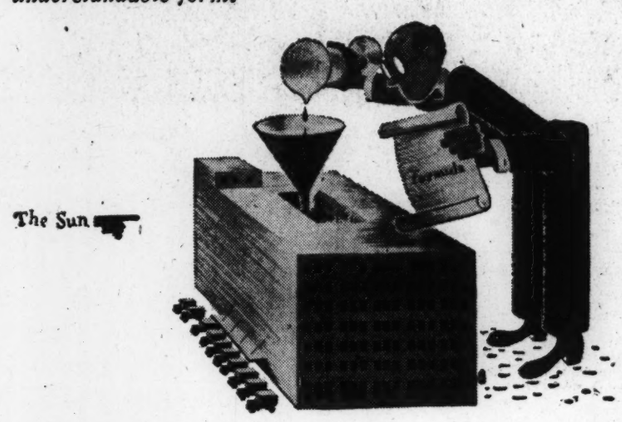
That issue established the Voice of Business edition as an institution. Not only The Sun's regular readers but hundreds of thousands of others throughout the country look especially for it each year.

The formula of the edition is a simple one:

1. To advise and inform the people of their economic condition and the reasons for the same;

2. To have this done by unimpeachable authorities who command the confidence and respect of the reader;

3. To furnish this information in palatable, interesting and understandable form.



The Sun began this campaign to instruct a large segment of the people in sound economic principles when the times were darkest and the going was the hardest. But last year (September, 1938) in a letter to advertisers and subscribers announcing the January, 1939, Voice of Business The Sun was able to say: "The American people appear disposed more at this time than at any other time in the past decade to face facts and to apply true reasoning to their fiscal and economic problems. Congress, too, seems so disposed . . . But neither the average person nor the average legislator is proficient in economics or finance. . . . The facts must be furnished by unbiased experts in an unbiased manner."

Then on January 7, 1939, The Sun published what was said to be its finest Voice of Business edition. In the leading article Fred I. Kent set out these five points for re-establishing prosperity:

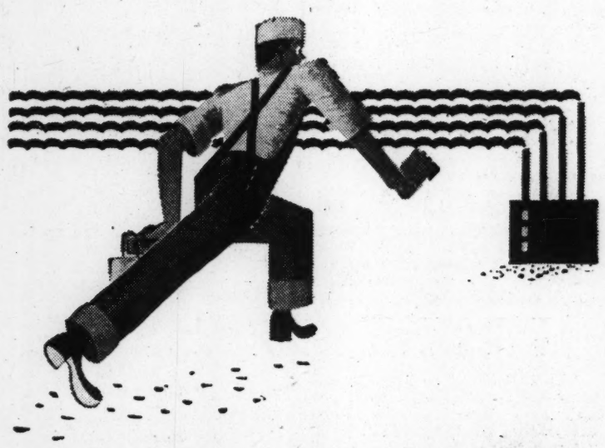
"First: Congress should so change the Wagner labor relations act that it will be fair to labor, fair to employers and fair to the public and so that it will properly protect labor, employers and the public. It does none of these things as it stands today. Undoubtedly it is the most harmful piece of legislation that has been passed by Congress during the life of the nation.

"Second: Government should stop its competition with private industry. This should serve immediately to help the railroads and public utilities as well as every vital industry in the country.

"Third: The undivided profits tax should be repealed immediately, the capital gains tax should be eliminated promptly and then the whole system of taxation should be studied to enable its correction, clarification and rebuilding.

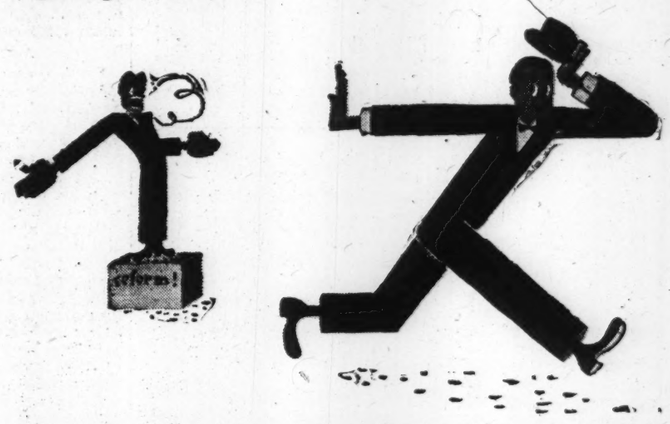
"Fourth: Laws that make for government by bureaucracy should be repealed and laws entailing sound regulation of important national activities should take their place. A great revival of industry would surely follow.

"Fifth: Government should co-operate with industry to accomplish the increase in production necessary to meet the needs of the people and enable their employment. That is, government should ascertain from industry its requirements in the interest of the people and provide laws and regulations, or freedom from them, that would meet such requirements.



"With such a start, the necessity for relief would grow less and less and would soon become State and local projects naturally. While the expenses of government were falling with decreasing needs for relief, the income of government would be growing because the profits of industry would be restored and the national income rebuilt and government deficits would disappear. Then the national debt could be worked down at the same time that taxes were being reduced year by year."

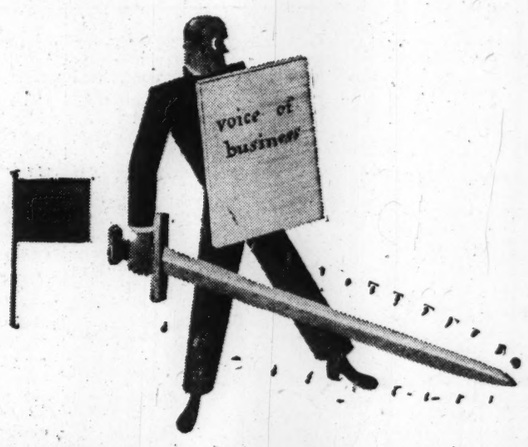
The attitude of Congress and the attitude of the American people in the year 1939 toward a return to sound and proved principle has been marked enough for any one to appreciate. Perhaps it was only coincidence that the elements of Mr. Kent's Five Points for which The Sun has stood since 1935 should have suddenly and generally been espoused. More likely it has been the education of the people, in which The New York Sun's editions have played such a leading part, beginning to bear fruit.



The Sun believes that no time is more urgent than the present to lay out the course that must be followed to prosperity, to drive home the principles which must prevail if the ten years of stagnation are to be brought to an end and American progress is to be re-instituted. Such will be the theme of The New York Sun's 1940 Voice of Business edition.

The general accomplishments of the Voice of Business editions are revealed in the reader interest in them which is proved by the extensive demand. They attract, too, the comment of the entire press of the country and each year the articles are reprinted in scores of other newspapers and magazines.

Specifically, the Voice of Business edition of 1936 put an end to the prevailing opinion held in 1934-5 that the wealth of the country was held by 2 per cent of the people. In a challenging article, The Sun swept this contention into the scrap heap and silenced those broadcasting it. Later in 1936 The Sun in its Voice of Business Employment Survey disproved the most damaging charge that American industry was failing in the re-employment of millions of workers, that it was responsible for the billions paid in Federal Relief and that therefore it should be regulated and managed so that these fictitious "millions" should be re-employed. In this instance The Sun gave the exact facts and figures in such imposing fashion that even the Federal Bureaus were confounded.



But above all, The Sun's greatest achievement was its part in restoring the morale of American business. The Sun, believing in its cause and willing to speak out boldly, found a most gratifying response from many of the great business institutions.

These welcomed the leadership The Sun was willing to assume and they took part in the movement with advertisements and advertising campaigns built around the proposition that the record of American business was something to be proud of and something which must not be destroyed.

1940 "VOICE OF BUSINESS" ISSUE

will be published January 6

The Sun

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C.S.M.-1

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

British Women Organizing Wartime Clubs for Girls

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hut-Clubs, Recalling 1914, Grow In Numbers Across Britain

'Built of Pennies' They Are, as Fast as Finished, Meeting the Needs of Girls Away From Home

By Phyllis M. Lovell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

British women are building huts. Not of bricks and mortar, nor even of wood or of corrugated iron. They are building huts of pennies.

As they are finished—but the finishing may take time—the huts will be turned over one by one to be used as clubs by the young women and girls of the country, and it is being said that never has there been greater need for the kind of help that clubs can bring.

During the war of 1914-1918, some hundreds of hut-clubs, canteens, and social centers were organized for young women workers by voluntary bodies. One woman who served in France during that period of war said, the other day, that had it not been for the existence of "a certain Y. W. C. A. hut" in that waste of cold winds and mud, she felt she could not have borne the experience. And many like her no doubt could say the same.

More Women Away From Home

But in this war, things seem much more difficult than they were in the last, and there is an even greater need to handle them wisely. To begin with, many more young women and girls are being deprived of home life than in the last war. In all three Services, for instance, women recruits are called upon to be mobile, which means that they may find themselves stationed anywhere in Great Britain, or out of it, without the slightest reference to their wishes.

The great body of Civil Servants, to take another instance, has to a large extent been decentralized, and this has meant an involuntary departure from familiar surroundings. More than all else, perhaps, civil evacuation has upset usual routine. Fathers have been called up, mothers have felt bound to accompany young children into the country. In more cases than it is pleasant to contemplate, the result has been that the remnant of families—young people sometimes of no more than 14 or 15 years of age—have been left to run deserted homes entirely alone.

Clubs Greatly Needed

In the usual course, such conditions would be met by the work of girls' clubs. Clubs and club life have taken a strong hold upon the interests of the young girls of Great Britain, but at the very moment when clubs are most needed—when streets are dark, when fewer cinemas are available, when cheap cafés and public bars offer more than usual temptation—clubs are faced with conditions which offer almost every conceivable obstacle to advance.

Recently I talked with two women who, between them, know as much about the need for clubs and the present hazards concerned in the running of them as any in Great Britain—Miss May Curwen, National General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Mrs. Walter Elliot, wife of the Minister of Health, and Chairman of the National Council of Girls' Clubs. They both told me the same story.

These first months of war, they assured me, have had the effect of binding British people together in a public-spirited determination to see that nothing is left undone in the organization of civil defense and of billeting. But in the meantime, youth has suffered. Public halls—such as have housed girls' clubs—schools, large houses have been commandeered by authority without protest. Valuable club personnel has been swept into the ranks of A. R. P. People who normally would subscribe to the funds of youth organizations have diverted their subscriptions to other channels or decided to forego them altogether.

Youth in Need

In this early period of war, youth except that very youthful part of it which has found itself distributed over the countryside—has been almost entirely forgotten. Many young people have become unemployed. The war difficulties of the distributive trades, normally the largest employer of juvenile labor, have made for this result. By the middle of September, some 50,000 juveniles had registered as in need of work. Others, who found their way to the cheap labor offered by new armament centers, were met with endless difficulties in finding lodgings, while the search for legitimate amusement was, in many cases, abandoned as hopeless. Already it is being discovered that social disorder is manifesting itself.

But it is here that the work of youth clubs could step in if adequately supported, and those who are responsible for their organization are determined that this support shall be forthcoming.

Youth itself is putting forward its best endeavors, carrying out its own ideas of usefulness while temporarily deprived of the help of house-room, finance, and leadership upon which it has hitherto leaned.

Street by Street

From all over Great Britain is coming news of activity maintained by girls against odds. Those of Tyneside, a district from which the younger children have been evacuated, have launched, somehow or other, a "Cheer-Up Club" for "desolated" mothers. A Yorkshire club has shouldered the troubles of husbands left alone while wives and children are in the country. Street by street, they have adopted a district and, calling at each house, have borne away unmended socks and unwashed laundry.

Groups of refugees from Germany and elsewhere have been brought together for recreation by club members of another district. Christmas toys, 8,000 of them, have been made for evacuated children. "Welcome" rooms have been arranged for evacuated mothers who are not appreciated in their billets during the daytime and so find themselves without a home until the evenings. Social entertainment has been arranged where troops are stationed.

And all the time, and from all over the country, are coming demands for the opening of new activities — for more clubrooms, more canteens, more huts for the use of the women of the Services in the garrison towns and seaports.

So British Women Build

So British women are building huts. Not of bricks, but of pennies. The Young Women's Christian Association alone is asking for pennies to the equivalent of £100,000 as a "first installment." They estimate that, before all is accomplished that must be accomplished during this war, they will require five times that sum. The National Council of Girls' Clubs is putting forward a similar plea.

"We realize," Mrs. Elliot said, "that the post-war woman will have many things on her hands. To carry these things adequately, she must needs have special help now. We, in the club movement, are looking ahead to the time when war will be over. We are endeavoring to build up responsible citizens who will take their part in planning the new world."

H. T. Callender

A jolly sing-song. The girls are entertaining their soldier friends at a Y. W. C. A. Club somewhere-in-England. The Y. W. C. A. of Great Britain has just issued a War Emergency Appeal for a first £100,000. The organization wants more funds immediately for urgent wartime work.

Courtesy National Council of Girls' Clubs

English girls learn craft work to help the mother country.

No Curfew for Cereals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Breakfast foods no longer go into seclusion as soon as the morning work is done. Oatmeal is seen at the best places (either afternoon teas or midnight snacks) not chaperoned by the square-jawed porridge bowl, but arrayed as a snooty cookie number, hobnobbing with nuts and raisins. And all the puffed cereals are really acrobats at heart, diving right out of a bowl of breakfast milk and bridging the gap into many kinds of candy, as easily as a clown goes over five barrels. The only thing missing is the b-r-r-r of the drummer.

Oatmeal Cookies

Mix
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon salt
2 cups rolled oats
½ cup raisins
½ cup nuts. Blend
½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 well beaten eggs
½ cup milk. Combine, drop from spoon on greased tin, bake 15 minutes at 375° F.

Fudge With Puffed Wheat

Cook together
2 cups sugar
2 squares bitter chocolate
½ cup Karo
1 tablespoon butter
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk until it forms a soft ball in water (or to 236°F.). Set aside until cool. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla and beat. Before it sets add
1 cup puffed wheat. Pour into greased pan and cut in squares.

Penouche With Puffed Rice

Cook with very little stirring
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
¾ cup top milk or cream
Pinch of salt. Cook until it will form a soft ball in water. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 tablespoon butter. Let stand until cold; then beat. Add
1 cup puffed rice just before pouring into pan.

But it isn't in frivolous ways alone that cereals are making a place for themselves. If the price of eggs dismays you, try leaving them out of the meat loaf recipe and substitute oatmeal for the usual amount of bread crumbs. This makes good firm meatballs which don't fall apart in tomato sauce, and that slice well when used cold for lunch. You know how oatmeal sticks to the side of the double boiler? It will do the same with the meat—but this time you'll like it. And if you're forced to make four meat balls where only three ought to be, use uncooked rice in the recipe and watch the swelling take place.

Do you believe in love at first sight? If you don't now, you soon will after you've made a ham loaf with corn flakes. Shifting from the "low" of substantial oatmeal into the "high" of dainty corn flakes gives your meat a truly delectable flavor. Like two well sharpened pencils both cereals have their good points.

Ham Loaf

1½ pounds hamburger
1½ pounds ground ham
4 eggs
4 cups corn flakes
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons light prepared mustard. Put in greased tin, bake in slow oven (300°F.) for one hour. Makes two loaves. Enough for eight. Vary the flavor with parsley, onions, peppers, and tomato juice, instead of milk and mustard.

And don't shove back the package of bran or grape nuts when hunting for something more to pad out the evening dinner. They will re-vamp a batch of ordinary muffins into party favors, crunchy bits of pleasure which make the family mouths go yum-yum in unison. And toward the end of the month when the grocery budget tends to grow a little lopsided, these same cereals can often be substituted when the recipe calls for nuts. You can do almost anything BUT serve them salted with after-dinner mints.

So maybe we ought to change the names of these versatile foods from breakfast cereals, to serials; useful stand-bys morning, noon and night.

Maker of Hairpin Dolls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When is a hairpin not a hairpin? When it is a clever little character doll—a hobby such as Inez Ames of Los Angeles, Calif., has developed in her spare time.

The first character study was a doll angel constructed as a joke for a co-worker who was often losing these little accessories. This joke won such interest and enthusiasm from her friends and associates that the artist turned her talents to producing other versions.

Today these form quite a family and are so realistic in figure and feature that one may readily pick out his favorite screen stars, historical characters, and character studies from fiction or fable.

In this hairpin parade are found Napoleon, one hand within his coat—natural as the "Little Corporal" himself! Abraham Lincoln, dignified in his long frock coat of black, stands with head bowed in a thoughtful mood. Then come George Arliss with his monocle, Charlie McCarthy, Don Ameche, Laurel and Hardy, Eddie Cantor, the Three Marx Brothers, Ned Sparks, Bob Taylor, and Charlie Chan. Here are Charlie Chaplin with his baggy trousers, and Harold Lloyd with his inseparable spectacles. Next comes Mae West in velvet gown and typical picture hat and feather boa made from a single frond of a feather. Shirley Temple, Maid Marion and Robin Hood with his bow and arrows are all here. Cleopatra has a headdress made from the metal top of a milk bottle!

These figures, all are made from two and two and a half inch hairpins, the smaller for the ladies, the larger for the men. Faces are made from flesh-color silk, or a tan silk for a more brunette type. The rest is simply scraps of silk, ribbon, wool or leather. A tiny bit of embroidery silk, split in thirds and fluffed out, forms hair. A long slender beading needle is used to outline the features. Sometimes three or four hours are required to make one figure.

Some of these figures have gone to the movie people whom they represent, and in return have come interesting letters of thanks.

Clean Up Your Painted Walls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A spandy clean wall in your bedroom or even your living room need not unbalance your household budget. For most walls, whether painted or papered, respond successfully to ordinary cleaning methods and the touch of an amateur. Of course, walls done in fine oils or delicate tints, in heavily embossed paper or one not guaranteed washable, sometimes require the expert touch if fading and streaks are to be avoided, and for these the advice of an experienced decorator should be sought before cleaning methods are decided upon.

The best method for cleaning walls, so experts say, is to begin at the bottom and work up, taking particular care to get into corners and concealed areas like those behind radiators. Here are a few hints for the treatment of painted walls.

Even Stroke Important

First make sure that the paint on your walls is washable. If it is an oil paint, and only moderately soiled, you can clean it with a cloth or sponge wrung out of light suds made with the mildest of soaps or soap powders. Take care to rub on the wall with even strokes. Mild soap contains very little alkali. Rinse the wall with a cloth or sponge wrung out of clear water; then wipe it dry with a soft cloth.

Coarse scouring powder or strong alkali should never be used on paints. Bureau of Home Economics experts suggest a jelly made from a neutral soap. This should be applied with an up and down stroke, they say, and the wall then rinsed with clear water and dried. Badly soiled walls usually yield to a treatment of whiting. This should be carefully applied with a cloth moistened with hot water, a small space cleaned at a time, then rinsed with clear water, and dried with a soft cloth.

For walls that are only slightly soiled, the Consumers' Guide offers the following solution if you wish to give them a complete freshening up. Dissolve 2 tablespoons of mild soap powder in 1 quart of warm water; add 3 tablespoons of turpentine and stir rapidly. Cloth, sponge, or brush may be used to apply this mixture to the wall. Rinse with clear water and dry.

A woolen or cotton flannel cloth wrung out of hot water will clean a moderately soiled enamel painted wall. The chief thing to remember in the case of enameled walls is that strong alkaline soap dulls the paint. And if you use whiting for spots, stains, and dirt that won't yield to ordinary water, remember to rub the whiting on lightly, in order to avoid scratching the enamel.

To Use on Enamel

Any of the solutions already suggested for oil paint can be used on enamel that is very dirty. Or you can use one of these three: (1) one ounce of sal soda in 2 gallons of water; (2) half an ounce of laundry soda in 2 gallons of water; (3) half an ounce of trisodium phosphate in 2 gallons of water

To preserve the gloss, the solutions should be no stronger. It is best to wash, rinse, and dry a small section of the wall at a time.

Most calcimined walls cannot be washed. When they are too dirty to clean by wiping down with a dry, soft cloth, they must be done over. In the long run, therefore, they are not particularly cheap.

Whichever cleaning formula you choose, experts urge you always to rinse with soft or softened water. For if the wall is rinsed with hard water or if a thorough job is not done, the result may be streaks, cloudiness, or spots.

You Can Renovate Leather-Bound Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A periodical dressing of saddle soap greatly prolongs the life of leather bindings and also improves their appearance. Saddle soap is usually obtainable at stores which stock leather goods, and full instructions as to its use are given with it. The result is well worth the short time required for the process of renovation.

If the leather is much worn and the color faded, a dressing of a good shoe cream, as nearly as possible like the original color of the leather, is beneficial. Allow the cream to sink in, giving a second coat if necessary; then apply the saddle soap all over the binding of the book. This treatment will also improve the appearance of leather bags or other goods.

If the leather is entirely worn away at the back of the book, especially at the top, affix a small piece of passe-partout picture binding. This is suitable for most books and should be about 1 inch wide. Let it overlap the front and back of the cover about ½ inch or 1 inch, according to the size of the book. Round off the corners of the passe-partout straps. Use strong fixative, as the gum adhering to the passe-partout may not be strong enough for hard wear. The strap should not overlap the printed title of the book, but if necessary another strap can be added immediately below the title.

Passe-partout can be obtained in various widths and colors, and practice in using it will show how to obtain the most satisfactory results.

F. B.

Two Aprons From Your Old Print Housedress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you want to be thrifty, here is a way to save on aprons. Most housedresses wear out first under the sleeves and around the armholes and neck, while the material in the skirt is yet quite strong. I simply snip off the top of the dress in a straight line even with the armholes, and lay the dress flat and cut two aprons, leaving the bib attached. I then hem all around and use the strongest parts from the top or sleeves to make tie-strings, or short straps which button in back. I then pin up the bib with two small brass safety pins. If there is enough strong material, I make cross straps over the shoulders. I do no ripping, but simply cut the apron out and can make two aprons in about an hour.

Gearing the Feminine Wardrobe to Khaki

New Models by London Designers Include Shorter Frocks for Restaurant Dining

By Elene Foster
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

English women, these days, are rushing to their dressmakers demanding frocks suitable for lunching, dining, and dancing with an escort in khaki uniform. This new trend requires much careful thinking. For while, even in war times, every woman must strive to look her best, overdressing would be as grave an error in England today as dowdiness. So the regulation evening gown is out of the question for English women at the moment.

I have already told you something of the wartime dinner and semi-evening gowns, usually in soft woolen materials, which have been designed to meet this present-day need. But in going the rounds of the dressmaking houses again, I have been amazed at the variety displayed in these costumes. Jaeger, for instance, is showing a charmingly youthful costume which consists of a long skirt of lacquer red wool, slim at the hips, tight at the waist, and falling in soft folds to the floor, topped by a tucked-in sweater of soft gray angora with round neck and elbow sleeves, its only decoration being a necklace of painted wooden beads.

Embroidered Touches

Rahvis dresses up a dinner frock of bright red jersey with a long-sleeved bolero in pale blue wool, the front and sleeves being embroidered in gold. Bradley's has a sophisticated costume in bottle-green crepe with the long-sleeved draped bodice drawn in a V-shaped opening at the back. The costume is completed by the use of a bit of copper bead embroidery at the front and a bolero of the same material.

While these long-skirted frocks are still being worn, there is a growing demand for short frocks suitable for cinema and restaurant wear. These are in woolen materials, with short, flaring skirts (and "short" in England means nearly, if not quite, kneelength) and a plain bodice embellished with sparkling sequins, bead or gold-thread embroidery or masses of barbaric jewelry.

Say It With Spangles

Norman Hartnell, the Queen's dressmaker, is showing a new collection, whose theme song seems to be "say it with spangles." A series of short frocks in navy blue, black, green, and wine color is embroidered around the neck and wrists with a band of sequins. One model in black wool has a turquoise blue yoke embroidered in tiny silver sequins and diamanté. Another in sage green, with a wrap-around skirt tied in a big bow at the side, has iridescent green sequins. Another in fine black woolen jersey has the entire bodice embroidered all over in little silver sequins and beads. A model of the schoolgirl type in black wool has flat buttons of little white sequins and a deep, turnover collar, and a belt with long ends of the same overlapping white discs.

A novelty seen in several of the dressmaking houses is a combination of knitted material with woolen cloth. Bosvine, for example, is showing a frock of sequin-trimmed black wool with knitted sleeves and two little knitted pockets. Rahvis has a lovely model in dove-gray with the back of the bodice and sleeves of gray knitting. Matita uses a wide knitted band at the waist of a black wool frock, . . . an excellent idea to insure the tight waistline, and little knitted pockets.

Small Hats

Small hats are noticeably the vogue with both long and short frocks. Little sailors and pillboxes, with satin loops or a velvet snood covering the hair at the back, go with the short skirts. And turbans, in chiffon, georgette, lamé chiffon, or silk crepe, drawn tightly around the forehead, covering the ears, and with a chou of velvet ribbon or a big rosette of the material at the front, are worn with the longer gowns. One of these turbans which I saw at a leading milliner's was of coral pink georgette with loops of coral velvet upstanding at the front. This was designed to be worn with a dark brown wool gown with yards of coral beads twisted about the neck and long coral earrings.

Fur Jackets

The excellence of British furs is proverbial and at Bradley's I saw a most noteworthy collection of coats and jackets in all the fashionable furs. Short fur jackets have never been so popular. And Bradley's has any number of smart models in skunk, mink, ermine and the old-fashioned stone marten, with full backs and large elbow-length sleeves. There are also waist-length capes which at first glance have the appearance of a jacket, the fur being worked in horizontal lines over the arms while the front and back are in vertical lines.

White lamb holds first place with the younger generation for these wartime "black-out" evenings. Leathercraft has a charming white lamb model in a long, plain, rather full coat worn with a brown suede belt and a brown and white spotted scarf.

Editor's Window Moved

The column, "Through the Editor's Window," formerly published on this page, will now be found each Tuesday on the Education Page.

Cape-jackets like this have caught the fancy of London women for restaurant dining. This model by Bradley is of Canadian sable.

Deep yellow wool for the frock; yellow and black plaid for the jacket. Matita designed this costume for the London woman to wear at a restaurant luncheon. The yellow hat with black quills is from Erik.

Swiss Breakfast Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During an impromptu call upon a friend during her breakfast hour, to leave a necessary message while in the neighborhood, I learned from her a delightful new dish. "It was served to my brother when he took skiing lessons in the Swiss Alps," she explained. "Our children love it. Just take an ordinary serving of any prepared cereal, hot or cold, cut slices of raw apple over that (we like it best with a glow of red skin remaining). Sprinkle a liberal dose of seedless raisins over the top and add cream and sugar as usual. Other sweetenings such as maple sugar or honey are delectable substitutes for granulated sugar."

This dish is hearty and yet adds nothing to the length of breakfast preparation as it may be combined at the table. It is an adequate and appealing dish for anyone about to leave for a morning of work or for one who works at home!

Have You Ever Tried—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cutting a dress, blouse, or any garment exactly in half when you want to use it for a pattern in making something new. In this way half of it may be used for the pattern and the other half kept so you can see how it was put together.

* * *

Rolling the clothes that go into the bureau drawers. It seems to make more room, also prevents creasing and makes things easier to find.

* * *

Using hankies that are too worn for regular use, in pajama, bathrobe, and apron pockets; and also keeping them handy for neighbor children when they forget theirs.

* * *

Pulling your window shade down to the spot you want your tie-backs to be. In this way the tie-backs will be the same distance up on each side of the window.

* * *

Keeping a roller towel in the kitchen right near the sink. This may sound old-fashioned but there is nothing so handy as a roller towel always on its rack. It is especially good where there are several children.

More Shopping Reminders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Neither your husband's socks nor the children's may develop runners. But those holes in the heels make it important for several matching pairs to be purchased at a time. Then re-mating is possible when some of the hose have become pretty hopeless. We take it for granted that you always purchase your own more fragile hose by this plan!

* * *

If you like to make your bed with the pillows tucked under the counterpane, be sure that the spread you are buying is from 108 to 114 inches in length.

Baked Winter Squash

Scrub the squash, cut it in half and then in pieces suitable for serving. Remove the seeds and spongy part. Put the squash into a pan, skin side down, and bake in a moderately hot oven (350°-400° F.) for about 40 minutes, or until it is soft. When the squash is almost cooked, put a thin slice of bacon on each piece and finish cooking. The bacon adds both flavor and color and should be brown and crisp when the squash is done. Serve at once.

Variation 1—Omit the bacon and remove the cooked squash from the shell with a spoon and mash it. Season it with salt, pepper, butter, and a little hot milk. Some prefer to add a little sugar to the mashed baked squash Turn into a hot dish and serve at once.

Variation 2—Pile the squash prepared as in Variation 1 on the pieces of shell in which it was baked. Brush with melted butter and brown slightly in a hot oven.

Variation 3—Put the squash as prepared in Variation 1 in a buttered baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake until the crumbs are brown.

The Home Forum

First Landfall In England

AMERICANS, who come direct to England from New York or Boston, make their landfall at the corner of England to which, I dare say, they never give another thought. "Be on deck early and, if you're fortunate, you'll see something," the stewards perhaps tell them on the eve of the day when they will reach Plymouth or Southampton; and if, sparing time from their beds or their packing, they do as they are told, they may see through the mists of morning the sun-reflecting cliffs of a part of the world which is just about as far from London as you can go without falling off the edge.

Should the mist rise, they discern the black rocks of a perilous shore, cliffs which fall almost sheer to the sea from a flat countryside which seems uninhabited until slowly, through good glasses, a few little square houses stand out, houses and cottages almost Scottish in their austerity. It is a rather treeless landscape; such twisted and unhappy bushes and trees as there may be appear to seek cover in the little valleys which, through myriads of years, brooks have carved in the hard rock of an unfertile, but enchanted, land.

* * *

Cornwall—and an enchanted land! And why, if that is so, should Americans fail to think of it again? Because, once they are in London, they will think of Shakespeare's country and of Devonshire, of the dales of Yorkshire, of the romance of Scotland, of Oxford and of Cambridge; and, if they ever do think of Cornwall, it will be of St. Michael's Mount, of Tintagel and "The Idylls of the King." No good to tell them that Tennyson's name is to be found in the Visitors' Book of an inn at the Lizard; and that Swinburne has swum in the seas of Kynance, the cove which is the most beautiful of all in England, and has sung of its beauties of rock and sand and wave. England and Scotland and Ireland can have only so much time given to them; and then the move must be to Rouen or Amiens, to Paris. My hundred square miles of wild country has nowadays the misfortune to be on the road to nowhere.

And yet travelers from overseas would do well to spare a few days of a West Country trip for seeing this primitive land. It figures in an older history than that of the Romans. Somewhere here, it was said, the Phoenicians must have landed and traded for tin. But that is now an old wives' tale. It has given place to the theory that, just a few miles inland, was the center of the tin mining of those centuries ago; and that it was the Bretons, kin to the Cornish, who came here from across the sea and carried the metal back into the Bay of Biscay, to Corbilo which stood more or less where Nantes stands now; and that from Corbilo it was transported, again by sea, to the mouth of the Garonne, and up that river and through the mountains to those cities which are now Narbonne—then a seaport—and Marseilles, the Massilia of the Greeks.

* * *

That tin trade is not what it was. Its mines, closed now, most of them, scar the countryside; but no Breton ships come now to Mount's Bay—although Breton fishing-boats do still make raids on the lobsters of the Cadgwith and Mullion fishermen, and have occasionally to be chased off by patrols from Falmouth.

But, if the dark-visaged Phoenicians did not land on these shores, how are we to account for the somber hair and faces of so many of the fishermen and peasants of the countryside today? Is it true that Spaniards from the Armada were wrecked on the Cornish shore? That, at least, might account for the strange Iberian-sounding names that one meets in the further Cornish hamlets.

But it is not only because of these true or false connections with the Mediterranean coasts that I urge travelers to go to further Cornwall and, leaving their cars at Helston or Falmouth, to walk these adamant cliffs. Here and there were smugglers—or wreckers! You will hear tales. You must visit these square miles for their sheer, unusual beauty, for their wild, pagan monuments.

* * *

I have brought Americans here in my time—"Mr. Dooley," back in the last century, for instance; and Hendrik Willem Van Loon in the autumn of 1914. John Sargent has lived in the very house in which I write this; and so have A. E. Housman and Frank Swinnerton. And within a mile or so E. V. Lucas, and Havelock Ellis, Arthur Symons and Bernard Shaw have stayed. A galaxy of talent for so few bleak cottages. Bernard Shaw, I can remember with a smile, was at first put off by the primitive arrangements of Mrs. Dening's cottage, for, recently married, he had tasted the bourgeois luxuries that go with success and enforced idleness. Anyhow, he was not prevented from returning later on to the hamlet in which he had lodged, although, this second time, he chose a cottage with a bathroom. Here Havelock Ellis was his fellow lodger.

GRANT RICHARDS

By Courtesy of Frederick Keppel & Company, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"THE DONKEY CART": *A Drawing by George Bellows*

"THE DONKEY CART" was one of many preliminary sketches which George Bellows made for his large lithograph, "The Irish Fair." It is itself a fine drawing, vigorous and full of character. The subject and handling are typical of George Bellows at his best, revealing his preoccupation and interest in simple, homely people and things. His approach was always personal, honest, and direct. In this deft, simple statement of the woman and her donkey cart, there is a strong feeling of realism and solidity. That quality of sureness and robustness is evident which appeared in all he did, whether the subject was one of his famous athletic pieces, a delightful family group, or a characteristic American scene.

Whitewashed Walls But a Red Door

WHAT SCENES strange to our eyes would appear, could we unroll and reel back the film of time and see on that greatest screen of all, the surface of the earth, glimpses of the generations of centuries until we came to Patrick's day! A land of waving woods, hidden rivers and palisaded mounds. For on the top of not very high ground, but ground easily accessible for man and beast, the ancient chiefs built their palisaded houses or duns. This was the way they were built: a double containing-wall of earth encircled a raised mound, on which was built a round house of poles interwoven with clay-plastered wattles. They were thatched just as the huts of Zulus are. It is remarkable that these duns were round. The genius of the country runs in circles, as one may realize who connects the ground-plan of the great fortified houses with the design of the Tara brooch or the ornaments in the Book of Kells. Annular design all through. To maintain the great earthen embankments in a condition steep enough to keep out wolves or fiercer foes, it may have been necessary to buttress them with wood, but as there is no evidence of this at first on the Aurelian Wall, or even in the later walls between Scotland and Britain, the sodded earth may have been in itself enough of a protection. The height of the circular ramparts is not easy to estimate today. That they were double is evident from the numerous remains, and that their entrance was recurved we can see from following their outline. This was the practice so that the enemy, if he did succeed in forcing an entry, would have to expose his flank on each side as he forced himself in. The greatest of all Celtic forts, Mai Dun in Dorset, shows this more clearly than any of ours because of the cement-like nature of the chalk of which it is constructed. At night herds and horses were driven and probably kept between the two walls of the enclosure; the open space within may have been used for dairy purposes and as a farmyard. What I am sure would have caught the traveller's eye in the year of Our Lord 411, as he passed the dun of a chief, was the bright red door. That the walls were whitewashed, as the tradition is for all native-built houses now to be so treated, I am not sure. I would be more inclined to think that the dwelling-houses that crowned the duns were whitewashed, were it not for the fact that the Picts of south of the Grampians, according to Bede, writing of St. Ninian's mission in 360, "called the White House because he built there a church of stone which was not usual among the Britons." Maybe we had our own customs distinct from the Britons, and I would like to think that the duns were white, just as the cottages that climb the Irish hills are white and neighbor well to the sun as they catch its rising or setting rays. But a red door they surely had. Strong is the tradition of the red door, and it makes a pleasant picture set in a whitewashed wall. — From "I Follow Saint Patrick," by OLIVER ST. JOHN GOGARTY. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Snow Shovelers

Before the milkman's horse, like some old clock,
Has ticked the wintry dawn along the block
With steps dulled by a snow as light as chalk,
A neighbor is out shoveling his front walk.

He starts a tuba measure in the slow
Unwilling interlude to greet the snow.
An oboe shovel answers, and a tune
Arises gently from a mock bassoon.

Snug in the lee of houses, walks turn brown
With melting. Roof and branch have tumbled down
Their woolly load, before the sun, half spry,
Has shoveled clear a path along the sky.

—NORMA LAY, in *Voices*

With Royal Splendor

SPAIN, THEN, and the King, decided together that his marriage should be a triumphantly Spanish festival on that last day of May in 1906. Madrid was a blaze of colour. . . .

The nobles all brought out their splendid state coaches, and from the famous Royal stables for the use of the Royal family there emerged such notable examples of art and craftsmanship as the ebony coach made at the end of the seventeenth century, the gilt state coach made a hundred years later, the tortoise-shell coach, also seventeenth century, the early nineteenth-century mahogany state coach—which was used by Princess Ena, the Queen Mother and Princess Beatrice to convey them to the church. Then there was the state coach of the gold panels used as a "carriage of respect," that is, the empty carriage which in the procession goes immediately in front of the King; and, most magnificent, if not perhaps most beautiful, the Crown coach, made for Ferdinand VII, which conveyed the King to the church and the newly-married pair back—or, as it turned out, part way back—to the Palace. The coaches of some of the Grandees were quite often very little less beautiful than those of the King, the most noticeable difference being that none of the nobility had more than four horses, whereas the Royalties and Ambassadors had six, or, in the case of the King, eight—the Andalusian cream-coloured horses used by His Majesty on state occasions being justly famous.

In the King's procession from the Palace were a troop of riderless horses, each one wearing the saddle-cloth and full accoutrements of each of the eighteen regiments of which His Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief. . . .

Next followed the Great Officers of the Royal Household, the Foreign Princes in order of precedence, the Prince and Princess of Wales being last. They were followed by the empty "carriage of respect" and after it, the Crown coach with the King. — From "Every Inch a King," by H. R. H. PILAR of Bavaria and MAJOR DESMOND CHAPMAN-HUSTON. (New York: Dutton.)

The Inevitability of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE MIDST of troubled times, mortal mind would have us believe that discordant conditions or events are inevitable. For instance, it is said that sickness and death are inevitable, that nations must be drawn into conflict, and that hate, bloodshed, and starvation necessarily follow as the consequence of warlike events.

These evil suggestions may appear to have the substance of reality, but in Christian Science we know that because God, or good, is ever present and all-powerful everything unlike God is nonexistent and powerless, and can seem to exist only to mortal sense. That good thoughts alone should be natural to us is clearly shown by Mary Baker Eddy on page 130 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she asks, "If thought is startled at the strong claim of Science for the supremacy of God, or Truth, and doubts the supremacy of good, ought we not, contrariwise, to be astounded at the vigorous claims of evil and doubt them, and no longer think it natural to love sin and unnatural to forsake it,—no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent?"

When the fact is established in our consciousness that good is ever present and supreme, the counterclaim of evil that health, employment, life, and peace must be temporary, is seen to be as evanescent and unreal as the desert mirage. It should be acknowledged, then, that evil is not inevitable, but that, on the contrary, good is inevitable; that is, since good alone is real and everywhere present, in that sense it is inevitable. This means that peace and happiness are not relegated to some unknown future time or place, but that harmony comes naturally into our experience when the allness of God, or good, fills our consciousness. This harmonious state of thinking can be realized now, by displacing fear of the reality and inevitability of error with the scientific understanding of the nature of God and His creation, including man.

It is learned in Christian Science that man, the real man, is God's reflection, and since Truth knows nought of evil, so man likewise cognizes nothing of matter or error. It is necessary to understand and realize the omnipresence of God and the perfection and indestructibility of God's man, in order to bring harmony and happiness into our experience. Mrs. Eddy has given us the foundation for right thinking on page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, where she says, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." As, day by day, we keep our thinking Christlike, we shall, here and now, approach the realization of the perfect man.

It thus becomes evident that it is our own thinking, our admission of good or evil as real, that brings harmony or discord into our experience. Even his crucifixion and burial could not make Jesus doubt the supremacy of good and the unreality of matter or error. He had as his "basis of thought and demonstration" the understanding of "perfect God and perfect man," and not even that experience could make him believe that evil is inevitable. Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." He, therefore, showed that it is a spiritually mental process which frees us from belief in the reality of evil, and in her textbook and other writings Mrs. Eddy has explained how to attain the realization of Truth. Peace, health, happiness,—all harmony—come into our experience through the spiritualization of our consciousness as the result of right thinking.

These harmonious results are realized through the operation of divine Principle, and are not haphazard events. Since there is only one infinite God, good, there must be but one law—the law of good. There can, therefore, be nothing which has power to oppose the operation of divine Principle. No supposed material law can turn harmony into discord, or peace into war, if we are alert to the suggestions of mortal mind, cast them out of thought, and remain conscious of the omnipotence and omnipresence of Truth and Love. The divine law which operates instantaneously and perpetually, and is available to all, can bring only good.

In the proportion that good is entertained in our consciousness does peace reside therein. When our thoughts are filled with Truth and Love, no material event can destroy that peace.

We may not instantaneously experience the good we seek, but each time we cast evil suggestions out of our thought and replace them with the truth about God and man, we are demonstrating good. As a result of consecration to revealed truth, more and more of good will be made manifest in our lives. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 60), "Science inevitably lifts one's being higher in the scale of harmony and happiness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Foghorn

The first sound of morning
When night spreads and crumbles
Is a foghorn on the river—
Come, come. Day is here,
Work is here—
(Do the people on the river
Wake and smile?
Do they watch the red-gold sunrise
For a while?)
The last sound of waking
Is the soft, good-night calling
Of a foghorn in the blackness—
Rest, rest. Night is here,
Peace is here—
(Do the people on the river
Turn and smile?
Hear the small waves break and whisper
For a while?)

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

LO INEVITABLE DEL BIEN

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MEDIO DE TIEMPOS difíciles, la mente mortal nos haría creer que las condiciones o sucesos discordantes son inevitables. Por ejemplo, se dice que la enfermedad y la muerte son inevitables, que las naciones no pueden evitar los conflictos, y que el odio, el derramamiento de sangre y el hambre vienen como consecuencia necesaria de los actos de guerra.

Estas malas sugestiones tal vez parezcan tener la substancia de realidad, pero en la Ciencia Cristiana sabemos que puesto que Dios, o el bien, está siempre presente y tiene todo el poder, todo lo que no sea semejante a Dios no tiene ni existencia ni potencia, y parece existir solamente al sentido mortal. El que solamente los pensamientos buenos debieran ser naturales con nosotros, se indica claramente en la página 130 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), donde la autora Mary Baker Eddy pregunta: "¿Si el pensamiento se alarma ante la declaración de la Ciencia Cristiana acerca de la supremacía de Dios, o la Verdad, y duda de la supremacía del bien, no debiéramos nosotros, por lo contrario, asombrarnos de las fuertes pretensiones del mal y dudar de ellas, y dejar de creer que es natural amar el pecado y que no es natural abandonarlo, dejar de imaginar que el mal está siempre presente y el bien ausente?"

Cuando en nuestra conciencia se establece el hecho de que el bien es ubicuo y supremo, la false pretensión del mal de que la salud, el empleo, la vida y la paz deben ser temporales, se reconoce como cosa tan ilusoria y pasajera como un espejismo del desierto, que se desvanece y no es real. Debiéramos conceder entonces que el mal no es inevitable, sino que, al contrario, el bien es inevitable; es decir, que puesto que sólo el bien es real y ubicuo en este sentido es inevitable. Esto significa que la paz y la felicidad no están relegadas a un tiempo futuro o lugar desconocido, sino que la armonía viene de una manera natural a nuestra experiencia, cuando la totalidad de Dios, o el bien, llena nuestra conciencia. Este estado armonioso del pensamiento puede realizarse ahora, echando fuera el temor de que el error es real e inevitable con el entendimiento científico de la naturaleza de Dios y Su creación, incluyendo al hombre.

Se aprende en la Ciencia Cristiana que el hombre, el hombre real, es el reflejo de Dios; y puesto que la Verdad no conoce nada del mal, así también el hombre no conoce nada de la materia ni del error. Es preciso entender y darse cuenta de la omnipresencia de Dios y de la perfección e indestructibilidad del hombre de Dios, para traer armonía y felicidad a nuestra experiencia. Mary Baker Eddy nos ha dado el fundamento para una manera de pensar correcta en la página 259 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, donde dice: "El entendimiento a la manera del Cristo del ser científico y de la curación divina, incluye un Principio perfecto y una idea perfecta—un Dios perfecto y un hombre perfecto,—como base de pensamiento y demostración." Día tras día, si guardamos nuestros pensamientos a la manera de Cristo, nos acercaremos aquí y ahora a la realización del hombre perfecto.

Así se comprende mejor que es nuestro propio pensamiento, nuestra admisión del bien o del mal como real, lo que trae armonía o discordia a nuestras experiencias. Aun su crucifixión y su entierro no pudieron inducirle a Jesús a dudar de la supremacía del bien y de la irrealidad de la materia y del error. El tenía como su "base de pensamiento y demostración" el entendimiento de "Dios perfecto y hombre perfecto", y ni aún aquella experiencia pudo hacerle creer que el mal es inevitable. Jesús dijo (Juan, 8:32): "Conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os hará libres". Mostró, pues, que es un proceso espiritualmente mental lo que nos liberta de la creencia en la realidad del mal; y en su libro de texto y otros escritos Mary Baker Eddy ha explicado como se puede obtener un entendimiento claro de la Verdad. La paz, la salud, la felicidad—toda la armonía—vienen a nuestra experiencia por medio de la espiritualización de nuestra conciencia como resultado de una manera de pensar correcta.

Estos armoniosos resultados se llevan a cabo por la operación del Principio divino, y no son incidentes casuales. Habiendo un sólo Dios infinito, el bien, debe haber una ley—la ley del bien. Por tanto, no puede haber nada que tenga poder para oponerse a la eficacia del Principio divino. Ninguna supuesta ley material puede convertir la armonía en discordia, ni la paz en guerra, si estamos alerta a las sugestiones de la mente mortal, echándolas fuera del pensamiento y permaneciendo conscientes de la omnipotencia y omnipresencia de la Verdad y del Amor. La ley divina que obra instantánea y perpetuamente está al alcance de todos y puede traer solamente bien.

En la proporción en que mantengamos al bien en nuestra conciencia, residirá la paz en ella. Cuando nuestro pensamiento esté lleno de la Verdad y del Amor, ningún incidente material destruirá aquella paz.

Quizás no experimentemos inmediatamente el bien que buscamos; pero cada vez que rechazamos de nuestro pensamiento las sugestiones del mal y las reemplazamos con la verdad acerca de Dios y del hombre, estamos demostrando el bien. Como resultado de la consagración a la verdad revelada, se manifestará más y más de lo bueno en nuestras vidas. Mary Baker Eddy escribe (SCIENCE AND HEALTH [CIENCIA Y SALUD], pág. 60): "La Ciencia inevitablemente eleva el ser de uno a un grado más alto de armonía y felicidad."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Impressive Contrasts in Mexico

THE FIRST GLIMPSE of Mexico had not been particularly impressive; just a long, flat coastline of wind-swept sand-dunes broken here and there by clusters of palms. Then, as the rocky island of Sacrificios slipped by on the port side, the town of Vera Cruz hove into sight, the broken line of its low houses lining the water-front. . . . We were up early next morning to catch the train for Mexico City. . . .

We were now in the foothills. At Paso del Macho an electric engine replaced the steam locomotive which had dragged us over the dusty plain of the coastal strip, and we now started on the long climb to the plateau. Gone was the dusty aridity of the plain, and in its place was a sparkling green world of tumbling streams and lush vegetation. We had entered a no-man's-land dividing the torrid coastal heat from the cold mountain air of the plateau. Tangled forest clung to the steep hillsides, and in the valleys, half buried by trees, could be seen little villages of palm-thatched huts. This was evidently a rich country, with coffee, bananas, sugar, tobacco, and other tropical plants growing in abundance. At Fortin, a little wayside station, Indian women clustered round the train selling bunches of white gardenias; . . .

And now we were off again, the powerful locomotive hauling the train smoothly and quickly up the steep incline. A deep cañon yawned beneath us which we crossed by a flimsy bridge whence far below could be seen a stream bubbling and boiling on its way to the sea. It was magnificent, this ever-changing scene. Now came a patch of jungle, now open fields of sugar-cane, now a steep wooded valley. We sat fascinated, our eyes glued to the windows. Above the town of Orizaba, where the train paused, the country became more open and lost something of its tropical appearance. We climbed a green hillside, bare of trees, with a precipice beneath us and high mountains on every side. . . . White fleecy clouds rolled up, filling the valley below us and it became bitterly cold; there was now no doubt that the tropics had been left behind. A last glimpse of the valley up which we had come, now filled with the downy cotton wool of the cloud, and behold us on the flat with low hills on either side. What a contrast! An hour ago bananas and coffee and all the green luxuriance of the tropics. Now a bare highland landscape with a few sparse pines covering the hills. We rolled into Esperanza on the edge of the plateau.—R. H. K. MARETT, in "An Eye-Witness of Mexico." (London and New York: Oxford University Press.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1939

Rotary's Peace Quest Theme on Anniversary

With a blare of trumpets and a round of speeches the Boston Rotary Club celebrated its 30th anniversary today. Emphatic declarations from Raymond J. Knoeppel, New York attorney and past director of Rotary International, that "Rotary will continue on in its quest to establish peace through understanding," brought enthusiastic response from the members gathered in Hotel Statler.

Mr. Knoeppel reported that the British Rotary is continuing its efforts during the war to bring encouragement and mutual helpfulness to the nations at war. Members had previously been informed that Rotary Clubs have become inactive in the totalitarian states.

"The great difficulty in the world," Mr. Knoeppel asserted, "lies in wrong ideologies. We in Rotary, working with men, not nations, can be helpful, useful and kindly. We are interested in finding the causes that keep the world apart; but we do not expect to change the world overnight."

Mr. Knoeppel spoke at some length on the opportunities presented by youth, who will make a better world tomorrow. He addressed part of his remarks to Daniel L. Marsh, President of the Boston Rotary Club and also head of Boston University.

Mr. Knoeppel spoke of the need of putting law ahead of rule by force, and the vivid necessity for a peaceful reconsideration of international differences.

Today's meeting, a high point in the history of the local organization, brought many Boston business and professional leaders to the meeting. After the usual community singing session, the members heard a series of trumpet solos.

Bar Weighs Court Action

A standing committee of the Boston Bar Association was reliably reported to have met today to consider a matter "as important as the Dowd case," in which the Bar Association brought about the resignation of John F. Dowd as Sheriff of Suffolk County.

The subject of the meeting was believed by observers to be the activities of associate justices, special justices and clerks of Massachusetts courts, concerning whom a resolution was recently passed by the Council of the Association and referred to this committee—the Committee on Unlawful Practice of Law.

The significance of the gathering was heightened by the fact it is the first such meeting since last spring, and that the committee never meets except when it has specific matters before it.

The resolution before the Committee declares it to be a "reproach on the administration of justice" in this Commonwealth for associate and special justices, clerks, and assistant clerks, to be permitted to practice law in motor tort (insurance claims) cases in the same courts in which they are employed.

The Council, therefore, proposed in the resolution that the State Supreme Court be asked to extend its recent rule forbidding such court officials from practicing in criminal cases so as to forbid them from practicing in motor tort cases also.

The Chairman of the Committee on Unlawful Practice of Law is Stoughton Bell, who also is well known as President of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association. Other members are David Greenberg, Secretary; Bernard Phister, Anthony O. Shallna, John C. Rice, and J. Colby Bassett.

Mr. Bell, when asked whether the Committee had made any investigation of individual judges, said: "The Committee has made no move beyond individual consideration of what action will be taken on the resolution. That is the purpose of this afternoon's meeting."

Masons Install Grand Master

Joseph Earl Perry, of Belmont, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, was installed in that office for the third time with ancient ceremony at the Boston Masonic Temple today. Elected and appointed officers of the Grand Lodge were also installed, including about 46 District Deputy Grand Masters, and the full line of Grand Lodge officers.

Roy Perry Miles of Chicopee Falls was installed Senior Grand Warden; Edward C. Holmes of Plymouth, Junior Grand Warden, both having been elected at the 206th annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, held Dec. 13; Charles H. Ramsay of Cambridge, Treasurer, and Frederick W. Hamilton, of North Cambridge, as secretary, the last two having been re-elected.

Celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist will be at 6 p. m. tonight. Grand Master Perry will preside, and special guests will include the heads of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Grand Council, Grand Commandery and the Scottish Rite.

Democrats to Fight Redistricting

Protest against the recent Republican re-districting plan was made today by the Democratic State Committee, accompanied by notice that the matter will be taken to the courts to prevent "gerrymandering."

William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, issued the following statement after a committee meeting:

"With the Democratic State Committee as the spearhead, an intensive drive will be immediately undertaken to prevent the 're-districting' of the Councilor, Senatorial and Representative districts and a petition of mandamus will be presented to the courts of the Commonwealth to stop gerrymandering, which is absolutely unconstitutional and rotten politically.

"It is a deliberate plot to keep representative government from the people because the work of re-districting belongs to the County Commissioners and Governor Saltonstall had this prerogative taken away from them despite the fact that the Constitution gives Massachusetts a 70-year precedent on the proper procedure to follow. Under the proposed plan equality does not exist and only a glaring injustice will prevail.

"The Democratic State Committee will not sit idly by and allow this unfair and vicious political maneuver to completely destroy the right and will of the people and to make the Constitution null and void."

Mr. Burke asked why the Republican "Brahmin Back Bay" Wards 4 and 5, with 24,588 voters, should be entitled to four Representatives while Democratic Wards 10 and 11, with 24,723 voters, should have only two Representatives.

State Armories In Repair Probe

A report chcarging activities of a "reprehensible nature" will be made sometime late in January by Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, in connection with his investigation of hurricane-rapair work on State armories undertaken through the State Military Department, it was reported today at the State House. The repair work involved contracts amounting to $150,000.

Investigations have been initiated by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, even though other investigations of a similar nature have been and are still being made by special commissions appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Practically every department involved in hurricane work is now under official scrutiny. Today, Mr. Dever's department began an examination of contracts awarded by the Division of Metropolitan Planning.

Fire Destroys Plate Glass Mill

Despite a frigid gale and near-zero temperature that hampered their work, Boston firemen last night successfully confined a fire which destroyed the McIntire Williamson plate glass factory at 44 Southampton Street, Andrew Square, to that building.

Both firemen and police labored valiantly to prevent the spread of the blaze as the wind carried burning embers all over the Andrew Square district. Firemen were forced to spray water on dwellings on Ellery Street in the rear of the factory as showers of sparks fell on them. Police cruised the district in their cars watching for possible roof blazes that might be started by embers.

With these precautions, no family was forced to evacuate the dwellings, though many were prepared to do so. The loss was estimated at upward of $25,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy tonight and Thursday; with light snow tonight; lowest temperature tonight 14 to 18 degrees; not so cold Thursday; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, not so cold.

Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday snow, not so cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, preceded by light snow tonight; Thursday cloudy, not so cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds over north portion and strong north and northeast winds over south portion; weather overcast tonight and Thursday, preceded by snow over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	6	6	New Orleans	40	40
Chicago	29	29	New York	14	14
Denver	2	1	Norfolk	39	36
Helena	8	7	Philadelphia	19	19
Kansas City	23	23	St. Louis	28	28
Los Angeles	50	49	San Francisco	50	49
Miami	68	68	Washington	24	24
Minneapolis	27	20			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., December 27.
B—Minimum, December 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:02 a. m., height 9.7 feet. Light all vehicles by 4:47 p. m. Thursday.

'Benjamin Franklin' Is Greeted by Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Tobin Welcomes Guest to City

Left to right—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; "Benjamin Franklin" in person of Malcolm M. Bowen, class of '24, University of Pennsylvania; George K. Manson, President of Franklin Foundation in Boston

Benjamin Franklin, who was born in Boston in 1706, came back to town today. In the person of Malcolm M. Bowen, University of Pennsylvania graduate and Boston insurance man, he was greeted with appropriate Quaker ceremony by local alumni of the University, which Franklin founded. Then he proceeded to City Hall to see Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The occasion was the first formal visit to Boston of non-athletic representatives of the University in almost half a century.

The patriot spoke at length to the Mayor and called his attention to the production of "Great Guns" by the Mask and Wig Club of the University, scheduled for tomorrow night at the Boston Opera House. This is the first invasion of Boston by the Club since 1896, and is intended to revive the old custom of playing in Boston once a year.

Mr. Franklin pointed out to Mayor Tobin that there is still $28 left in the Franklin Trust Fund, left by his will to the city of Boston. The fund provided a school building for the Franklin Union for the teaching of mechanical arts, he said. Originally the total was 1,000 pounds, but compound interest multiplied it many times.

Cambridge Faces Red on Blue Penciling

(Continued from Page 1)

teentsy-weentsy violation of freedom of speech and the press?

Well—Cambridge today was a poor place to find all the answers. With the Christmas holiday on, big-wigs who can toss off the right answers to questions like these are not within reach in classrooms and offices but have scattered gaily to winter resort centers or learned conventions—leaving the democratic front practically unguarded.

Revolt So Soon?

City Clerk Fred Burke was skeptical of the impact of the order on any change in Cambridge's reading habits or vocabulary.

"They can't tell the University what to do. They can't even tell the School Committee what to do. So far as censoring newspapers and magazines, I ask you, how are you going to do that?

"What they should have done was to have ordered me to send a couple of copies of the resolution to Joe Stalin."

The Voice of the University, the University "news office," was cooperative but only remotely helpful. Decoyed into holding on to the line by a query on who headed up the radical wing of a student organization, Harvard's official spokesman was so taken aback by this indirection that from force of habit he answered "The University has no comment, of course" and then got around to explaining that students did not register their political and social preferences with the University. Anyway, he added, everyone was away on the holiday.

Passing Things Along

The dispenser of news did make this suggestion: "Are you the person who called here before? No? Well, why don't you try Zachariah Chafee? He's interested in civil liberties and that sort of thing."

Dr. Chafee was interested. The Langdell Professor of Law and Syndic of the Harvard University Press said:

"The best comment I can make is that it is another argument for Plan E. The Cambridge School Committee, not the City Council, would have jurisdiction over the textbooks used in the public schools. As far as the public sale of periodicals and papers is concerned, I suspect that the Massachusetts Constitution guaranteeing freedom of the press would prevent action in that direction."

Harvard geographers were all in Chicago attending a national convention, but an official of the Institute of Geographical Exploration said that the custom among geographers universally is to adopt for a given city or locality the name used locally by the inhabitants. In this case, of course, the name used by the inhabitants is Ленинград, not St. Petersburg.

The same informant declared that the work of changing the name to St. Petersburg on the books and atlases of Harvard would be an enormous task, since the Institute alone has thousands of books bearing this name. Almost every map of Europe published since the World War would require changing, it was indicated.

Infringes Liberties?

Richard C. Evarts, City Solicitor, is of the opinion that the resolution is an infringement of freedom of the press and that even if approved by Mayor John W. Lyons it will have no effect on the schools, as they are under the supervision of the School Committee.

"I don't believe the Council has any authority to place any restrictions of this kind on colleges, especially Harvard, which I believe still operates under its original charter.

"I think the Council has gone outside of its jurisdiction in this matter."

'40 Resolutions

Mayor Lyons' office sidestepped consequences of the Councilmanic action by stating the vote required nothing in the way of approval or signature by the Mayor. The vote was not for a City ordinance, it was pointed out, but was, instead, a resolution. The Mayor's secretary was distinctly hazy on how the vote would be enforced.

Police Chief Timothy Leahy did not appear greatly perturbed by the vote and at noon had made no plans to organize his OGPU or set censors to work.

"They didn't say anything to me," Chief Leahy said. "How am I going to enforce it? All I know is the squib I read in a morning paper.

"Are you going to allow newspapers to come in this afternoon with the two words in them?" he was asked.

"Shure," he replied, and added, "Merry Christmas."

(*) Lenin
(**) Leningrad

Nonstop Hop, Maine to Buenos Aires

Plans for a nonstop flight from New England to Buenos Aires, Argentina, were disclosed by Commander Cesare Sabelli, Italian-American aviator, who called on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this morning.

In 1934 Commander Sabelli flew from New York to Rome and on an attempted return flight by way of the British Isles crashed in Wales. He explained that the present long-distance record is held by British fliers, who flew from Egypt to Australia. The proposed flight to Argentina, he believes, will establish a new distance record as well as a record for solo flying.

Commander Sabelli plans to make his attempt at the record in about six months. He will use an American-built Vance monoplane with a Wasp motor. The plane has a cruising range of 8,000 miles and a gasoline capacity of 1,300 gallons. The flight, which he expects will require about 50 hours in the air, is to further commercial relations with South America, he said.

The aviator said that it might be necessary to take off from Old Orchard Beach, Maine, because the heavy fuel load would require a longer runway than available at Boston. He will be aided in the flight, he said, by a robot pilot.

Court Authorizes Sale Of Closed Bank Assets

Clarence A. Rathbone, agent for the shareholders of the defunct First National Bank of Haverhill, was authorized today to sell the remaining assets at public auction and to destroy all old books and papers of the bank. Authorization was given by Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court.

The principal assets of the bank are notes estimated as worth about $23,000. The bank closed on March 3, 1933. No date has been set for the sale.

Tunnel Toll Rise Project Gets Hearing

Debate for and against proposed advance to 20 cents held before State Utilities Board.

Whether or not the toll for passenger cars using the Sumner Tunnel should be raised from 15 to 20 cents was debated at length before the State Public Utilities Commission this afternoon, in a public hearing attended by Boston city officials and representatives of various civic organizations.

The present schedule, with its 15-cent base rate, expires Dec. 31 and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has submitted a proposal to continue the present schedule. This must have the approval of the D. P. U. before it can go into effect.

The campaign for a 20-cent toll has been steered by a number of local organizations, notably the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, in an effort to lower the annual operating deficit of the tube. Discussion this afternoon revolved largely around the question of whether the higher toll would discourage motorists' using the tunnel in such numbers as to reduce rather than increase tunnel revenue. Mayor Tobin has taken the position that autoists would in many cases use alternative auto routes rather than pay the increased toll.

Leads Argument

Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Research Bureau, leads the argument for a 20-cent rate and has arranged a lengthy prepared analysis of the tunnel's financial history and of alternative traffic routes, together with a reply to the arguments presented by Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland and Mayor Tobin when their proposal to keep the 15-cent rate was announced.

Carleton Hunneman, President of the Real Estate Exchange, announced that he and a committee which talked with Mayor Tobin about the question recently will appear to support the case for a 20-cent toll.

Not Conclusive

Eric A. Nelson, President of the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League, said today he will argue that the experience in reducing the toll in 1935 was not conclusive because of various other factors which were altered during the same period, and that boosting the toll to 20 cents would "greatly reduce or wipe out entirely the deficits," which for the last year reached $437,000.

The D. P. U. cannot properly consider this argument, it was pointed out in some quarters, because it is not supposed to decide tunnel policy, but merely to enforce the law concerning "maximum revenue."

Officials of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce announced this morning that a representative would appear to support the 15-cent rate.

Sees Traffic Drop

Commissioner Hylan predicted that if the rate is raised from 15 to 20 cents there will be a drop of 30 to 35 per cent in the traffic through the tunnel.

"We are having a normal healthy growth every year in the use of the tunnel," he said. "This would unquestionably stop abruptly if the toll is raised and it would take us years to regain it."

It is understood the Commissioner bases his arguments against the raise on two items: (1) tunnel returns practically doubled when the rate was reduced from 25 to 15 cents; (2) there was a decrease in traffic when the alternative route via the Chelsea North Bridge was opened after repairs in 1935—a decrease of 23.1 per cent.

The Commissioner says motorists are so price conscious that they do not want to pay even 15 cents, and he contends that if the decrease in business exceeds 25 per cent the increase in price will not balance the loss.

Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman Jr. is to speak on legal angles of the problem.

Chamber Offers Plan To Ease Traffic Jams

Declaring that Boston stands in urgent need of careful highway planning over the next 10 years, the Boston Chamber of Commerce today advocated a plan of State aid through annual legislative appropriations to cities now facing the sharp challenge of traffic congestion in central shopping districts.

The Chamber's proposal was accompanied by the warning that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's pending $27,000,000 program of traffic relief for Boston to be financed through State grants from the Highway Fund would invite a flood of demands from other cities for similar assistance. The Chamber suggested that competition between cities be avoided by pre-arranged co-operative action, Boston to join with other cities in asking for specific annual appropriations from the State based on the magnitude of individual traffic problems.

"The amounts allocated to the cities may be small at first," the Chamber stated, "but would increase as time moves on and traffic problems become more acute."

Demands Exceed Cash

"Boston must face the hard facts," the Chamber stated, "that present and future claims upon the State Highway Fund greatly exceed amounts available. Furthermore, for Boston to obtain specific State contributions for relief of traffic congestion in its central business areas will represent an unprecedented use of State highway revenues.

"For that reason, the City must prepare a strong case for itself by inviting all interests to co-operate in a program that will strike at the heart of traffic problems and work out a realistic plan for obtaining State assistance."

While the Chamber believed that Boston was in urgent need of an intelligently planned system of new highways, it contended against the loading of greater debt burdens upon local property taxpayers. Hence, the Chamber's insistence upon some form of State aid as the only feasible step toward traffic relief in Boston's crooked streets.

$2,000,000 Allocated

Out of the State Highway Fund, Boston has been allocated some $2,000,000 this year and for 1940. This goes toward normal highway maintenance and takes $1.35 off the City tax rate, according to the Chamber. For some time to come, the Chamber believed that Boston would need that appropriation, which means that any of this amount diverted to new construction would be equivalent to new levies on the taxpayers.

"For this reason, Boston should receive assistance from the State Highway Fund to be applied directly to traffic relief."

Mayor Tobin's plan for a 10-year program of new arterial highway construction and public parking places would be paid for by 10-year bonds retired from grants out of the Highway Fund. He has argued that Boston's registered automobiles contribute about 11 per cent of the State Highway Fund, whereas Boston heretofore has not received anything like that proportion for highway work.

Finnish Fund Drive Under Way

Organization work continued today in the Massachusetts division of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., Harvey H. Bundy, its newly-appointed Chairman, said.

Mr. Bundy, who was appointed yesterday as Chairman of the Fund in Massachusetts by Herbert Hoover, National Chairman, said that he was going to New York tonight to study the operations of the national headquarters of the Fund.

At present the Massachusetts Fund, the offices of which are at 81 Washington Street, telephone CAPitol 7445, has enlisted the sponsorship of Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Bundy said. The only other active city at present is Springfield, where Mayor Roger Putnam has a committee working, Mr. Bundy said.

Mr. Bundy announced that there will be complete liaison between the Finnish Relief Fund and the American Red Cross. The Finnish Relief Committee of New England, which was organized by Finnish societies in Massachusetts, will also send its collections to the Relief Fund for transmission to Finland.

Checks should be made payable to the Finnish Relief Fund, Mr. Bundy said, and they may be sent to any bank with directions to transfer their amounts to the Finnish Relief Fund itself, at the Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, or to the Chase National Bank or National City Bank. Contributions may also be sent to the local office, he said. Contributions to the Fund are deductible as charitable contributions in Federal income tax reckoning, Mr. Bundy concluded.

Nippy Weather Hits Boston and N. E.

Sub-zero temperatures were recorded in many northern New England communities today as a cold wave swept out of the West bringing the most frigid weather of the season to this area.

A slight rise in the temperature was forecast for tonight and tomorrow, with light snow in some areas, but arctic conditions were expected to continue generally through New England for several days longer.

Thermometer readings at dawn today ranged from 23 below zero atop Mt. Washington to an official recording of seven above at Boston. Even in the coastal metropolis, however, suburban residents reported the mercury down to one or two below zero.

Other readings included: Northfield, Vt., minus 15; Burlington, Vt., minus 7; Millinocket, Maine, 0; Bangor, Maine, minus 3; Portland, Maine, 3 above; Pittsfield, Mass., 0; Lowell, Mass., 2 above; Concord, N. H., 2 above; Augusta, Maine, 2 above; Westfield, Mass., minus 1; Chepachet, R. I., 0; St. Johnsbury, Vt., minus 11.

The Midwest and Southwest also shivered today in the grip of wintry weather, with heavy snowfalls reported in many places. Even the Texas panhandle reported five inches of snow, and near-freezing temperatures assailed New Orleans.

Hospital Trustee To Face Charges

Removal proceedings against Warren L. Swett, trustee of the Wrentham State Hospital, on charges of an unrevealed nature, will be held tomorrow morning at 9:30, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

The ouster hearing, the Governor added, comes after a 2½-month investigation by Lieutenant Inspector William H. Delay of the State Police of complaints received at the Governor's office. The proceedings will take place either in the Executive Council Chambers or Room 370.

As in other removal hearings Governor Saltonstall has invited members of the Council, who must approve any removal, to sit in on the hearing as observers.

Meanwhile, the Governor and Eugene C. Hultman, newly reappointed Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, conferred today on what Mr. Saltonstall called "M. D. C. matters." The Governor was once more asked whether he had in his possession Mr. Hultman's undated resignation and he again answered:

"Mr. Hultman was appointed for a five-year term the same as all other appointments."

The Governor's statement once more failed to dispel the undated resignation report.

Milk Promotion Plans Discussed

An all-New England States advertising program to promote the increased consumption of milk was discussed today at a conference in Boston attended by Frank P. Washburn and Andrew L. Felker, Commissioners of Agriculture for Maine and New Hampshire. Edward H. Jones, Vermont Commissioner, was invited but was unable to attend.

Boston and Providence Wins $3,000,104 Claim

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27 (AP)—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks today allowed the Boston and Providence Railroad Company a claim for $3,000,104 against the New Haven Railroad Company and the Old Colony Railroad Company, jointly.

The claim arose from cancellation of two leases.

Temporary Budget Planned by Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that Francis X. Lang, Budget Commissioner, is working on a temporary budget which he hopes to have ready by the end of this week to bridge the gap between the termination of the 1939 budget on Dec. 31 and the adoption of the new budget sometime next year.

The Mayor explained that the temporary budget would differ from those adopted in previous years in that the apportionment to the various departments would specify how much should be spent for the various expenses encountered by each. Formerly the temporary budget permitted the expenditure of one-third of the previous year's appropriation without apportionment to the various items of each department.

Gaelic Note Stalls Hartford Linguists

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 27

The holiday greeting sent in Gaelic by Prime Minister Eamon De Valera of Eire to Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy has beaten the Irish of Hartford.

A half dozen or more experts were appealed to for a translation, but none could agree.

Finally, City Marshal Daniel B. Coll, the Prime Minister's cousin, volunteered to write Mr. De Valera for a translation.

The list of translations offered by Hartford experts included this one: "Christmas good to you and good fortune, good luck, property, peace in the returning year."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"John Henry," starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Mamba's Daughters," by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward. Starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Tonight We Dance," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:30, 6:25 9:30. Also "Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 1:50, 4:45, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love," 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "U-Boat 29," with Conrad Veidt. 2, 5, 8.

Exeter—
"Meet Dr. Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "First Love," with Deanna Durbin. 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Tomorrow: "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin, Marjorie Weaver and E. E. Clive. Also "Disputed Passage," with Akim Tamiroff John Howard and Dorothy Lamour.

Fine Arts—
"With a Smile," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40. Also "Mickey's Beach Picnic." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Robert Taylor and Greer Garson in "Remember?" Fenway: 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:45, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

Keith Memorial —
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Gulliver's Travels." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Our Neighbors the Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Great Victor Herbert," starring Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. Also "All Women Have Secrets," with Jean Cagney and Joseph Allen Jr.

Normandie—
"Here I am a Stranger," with Richard Greene and Brenda Joyce. Also "The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell and Mary Boland.

R. K. O. Boston—
Jack Holt in "Fugitive at Large." 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Beware of Spooks," with Joe E. Brown. 12:20, 3:55, 7:45. Stage show: Sibyl Bowan, Emmett Oldfield, and Three Heat Waves. 1:50, 5:25, 9:15. Tomorrow: Lupe Velez and Leon Errol in "Mexican Spitfire." Stage: Folies Parisienne, The Beauty Factory, The Parisian Shop, The Lace Wedding and The Exotic Taste.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Ollia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State Matinees 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Scollay and Modern—
"Rulers of the Sea," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "On Dress Parade," featuring the "Dead End Kids." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

South Station Theater—
"Father Hubbard's Alaska Adventure," "Pete Smith Gives Tips on How to Carve Your Turkey," "Beautiful Switzerland," "Championship Ice Hockey," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby and Fred MacMurray. Also "Daughters Courageous."

Trans-Lux—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Pride of the Blue Grass," with Edith Fellows. 9:30 a. m., 12, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

University—
Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert in "Drums Along the Mohawk." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Too Busy to Work," with the Jones Family. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour and Akim Tamiroff. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Also "First Love," with Deanna Durbin. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25.

Other Events

Jordan Hall—
Tony Sarg's Marionettes. "Treasure Island," presented at 2:30. Tomorrow "Robin Hood," given at 10:30 a. m., and "Treasure Island" repeated at 2:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Modern Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Esther-May Barrett, soprano and Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Swiss Rebuild Chemical Trade; Panama Has Boom on the Sea

Foreign Trade Flashes

Swiss exports of chemicals and related products are practically back to normal after a slump that followed the outbreak of war in Europe, according to Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports of chemicals from Switzerland dropped to a total value of 10,700,000 francs in September, compared with 15,600,000 francs in the similar month of 1938. But in October the exports jumped to 20,800,000 francs, which is almost normal for that month. The chemical and related produce industry of Switzerland produces primarily for the export trade, said Mr. Bemis.

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To conserve available supplies of superphosphate and nitrate fertilizers, the "Reich Leaders of Farmers" has ordered agricultural research laboratories throughout Germany to conduct 7,000,000 individual soil analyses. Inasmuch as the Old Reich has about 3,000,000 farms of one acre or more, it is apparent that more than one test will be made on the larger holdings, said Mr. Bemis. In the past, excepting on model farms, fertilization of soil in Germany has been carried out only by rough methods, but it is believed that the higher yield per acre obtained during the past 10 or 20 years has been due largely to increased use of fertilizers.

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Another item of timely news received by Mr. Bemis is the sharp growth of the Panama merchant marine. Many American ships now fly the the flag of that Republic. A total of 166 vessels are now registered under the flag of Panama, of which 48 were transferred during 1939. The aggregate net tonnage of Panama flag ships is about 475,512 tons. The ships range from small craft to ocean-going passenger and cargo vessels.

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Rumania is making an organized effort to improve its trade relations with Egypt, according to Mr. Bemis. A mission of Governmental, trade, and financial experts recently paid a 10-day visit to Cairo for conferences with Egyptian officials on mutual trade problems. Rumania could take more Egyptian cotton, rice, vegetables and fruit, the mission pointed out, expressing hope that Egypt could use more Rumanian timber, kerosene and other products. In the past, Egypt's chief complaint has been the size of the debts owing to Egyptian cotton exporters by Rumania, said Mr. Bemis. Such obligations have been materially curtailed in recent months.

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Romanes & Paterson

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Old Ship Revives Memories of 1914

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Dec. 27 (AP)—News that the Maritime Commission would like to sell the laid-up liner Mount Vernon for junk brought back memories of thrilling days in this summer resort when the World War began 25 years ago.

Only two days away from Plymouth, England, when news of the war reached her, the Mount Vernon, then the Kronprinzessin Cecelie, swung her stern to the English coast and headed back to America at 26 knots—her radio and fog whistle silent, her four funnels re-painted to resemble those of a British White Star liner.

But the skipper had more troubles after he reached this haven than before. His ship was libelled for failure to deliver $11,000,000 bullion abroad, and over Capt. Charles Polack's protests, the Kronprinzessin Cecelie was ordered to Boston for internment.

TWO OUTSTANDING "TWICE-A-YEAR-ONLY"

SALES

47 TEMPLE PLACE ONLY

EVENING SLIPPERS

$4.95 to $9.95 a few higher

originally $8.75 to $16.75

Just in time for New Year's festivities-an exciting sale of over 1000 pairs of exquisite evening slippers - including dyeable crepes and satins, rich gold and silver kids, and beautiful brocades. Not complete sizes in every style . . . hence the marvelous values and greater savings on every pair . . . but your size in one style or another, also handbags at $3.95, and evening hosiery at 95c.

AT 47 TEMPLE PLACE and WELLESLEY SQ.

GIRLS' and BOYS' SHOES

Children's Shoes (to size 3) $2.95 to $4.45
Boys' Shoes (Sizes 2 to 6) $3.95 to $5.95
Girls' and Misses' Shoes $3.95 to $6.95
(Sizes 3½-9)

Our children's, boys' and girl's fine quality footwear for school, play and dress are included in this "twice a year only" event - held now to enable you to take advantage of these very fine values while your children are home during vacation. Hosiery reduced also.

Thayer McNeil

BOSTON

The Curtain Is About to Rise

By a Staff Photographer

Straw Hat Players Are Getting Busy

Left—Robert Warfield, sculptor and director of the Straw Hat Players, and (right) William Gedritis of the Straw Hatters applies a last-minute touch in makeup to Miss Virginia Whitcomb at a recent performance.

Greater Boston Thespians Busy Before Cues

Boston, in this holiday season, is certainly well to the fore in advancing the "little" drama. Whether one wanders over to 17 Ware Street, Cambridge, where a group calling themselves the Straw Hat Players (named after the straw-hat season) are hard at work on their winter repertory, rehearsing for performance of "Twelfth Night," Jan. 24-26; or trudges up Joy Street on Beacon Hill, where the Barn's greenroom is a babel of voices and a cloud of powder dust, Greater Boston Thespians are up and doing things.

While humor is still a favorite in entertainment fare, the bills are not without more serious offerings, aiming at a uniformly high standard. The fact also emerges that more three-act plays are on the boards than has been usual in the past with such groups.

In Lynn, the Outlook Club recently presented "The Mad Hatters," a farce in three acts. The Junior League Players are planning to put on "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates" on Dec. 27, 28, and 29, at the Peabody Playhouse, with an impressive list of sponsors.

Little Theatre

The Little Theatre Tournament of Greater Boston is in its second year, under the aegis of last year's winners, the Concord Players. Earlier in the month Melrose saw "Three-Cornered Moon," given by the Young Republican Players.

Elmer Rice's "American Landscape" delighted Jamaica Plain audiences on a recent week-end. The group giving it was The Footlight Club, which lays claim to being America's first amateur theatrical organization. In Brookline, at the same time, The Amateurs, Inc., did "The House Master."

It has been a really good month as one looks back over the field. The Concord Players' selection of Robert Sherwood's "The Petrified Forest" was an ambitious one. The middle of the month saw "Bachelor Born," with the Salem Privateers. Now a playwright turns up at the Statler in the person of John H. Bayer, Jr., who is on the hotel's front-office staff. Mr. Bayer is director and producer as well. His group is known as the Towne Players. He has a dozen plays to his credit, of which "Delinquents" was the most recent to appear. He will have four plays in all before the public this winter.

All Hands Work

Everybody's busy in the straw hat company these days—40 active members in all. An actor isn't above being a carpenter on occasion, and, although there is a Mistress of the Wardrobe and assistants, none of the girls minds taking a whirr at the sewing machine when time presses. Scenery and costumes are all homemade.

There is, in fact, a delightful air of activity about the house at 17 Ware Street, where Robert Warfield, the director, lives and works. The stable-studio seems to overflow into the house and have it happily upside down these days.

Mr. Warfield seems to sculp with one hand and correct script with the other, meantime entertaining press representatives, working with a photographer, and answering questions from his own people. He appears to enjoy it. Anyway, out of this system has evolved a self-sustaining company.

A pot of soup boils on the stove, people race up and down stairs, costumes fall all over the furniture, scraps litter the floor, in the hall somebody practices his lines, and down the stair well floats the odor of serge being pressed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, Dec. 28

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Dec. 28

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour.
8:00 p. m. — "Understanding Music." Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard. "Opera in the Thoroughbass Period."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:30 p. m.—News in English; Music, RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Native Songs. HAT4, 9:12 meg., 32.8m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Tenor with Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Violin Solo. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Dance Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.85 meg., 30.5m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Springfield—Daily, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE

ANNUAL WINTERTIME CLEARANCES

For misses, women, and children . . . Apparel and Accessories FROM REGULAR STOCK . . . with prices sharply cut for IMMEDIATE PRE-INVENTORY SALE. In many cases, color and size ranges are incomplete, but in EVERY case VALUES are OUTSTANDING—and remember . . . charge purchases made during the remainder of December need not be paid for until February!

ALL SALES FINAL

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE

BOSTON

Port Business Continues On Sharp Upgrade

Port of Boston Business

Boston's commerce scored further gains last week, it was disclosed today in the weekly figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Port business is definitely on the upturn, augmented by the war demands of Europe.

Manufacturers and importers are storing up large quantities of merchandise, including raw materials, in warehouses where it will be within reach when wanted in the future, regardless of war conditions.

Every week since the first of November the imports for warehouses have shown a heavy increase over corresponding weeks of 1938. But last week there were nearly $2,250,000 worth of goods put into warehouses which is one of the largest amounts recorded in a single week since weekly figures have been compiled by local customs officials.

Nearly 5,400,000 pounds of wool was imported last week, the largest quantity for any one week during the past two years. The heavy influx in recent weeks, climaxed by the peak figure of last week, is due largely to actual need of wool in the United States.

Improvement Indicated

Improvement in current business conditions is indicated by the heavy withdrawals from warehouses amounting to nearly $1,000,000, which is almost three times as much as the corresponding figure one year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Dec. 23,1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$3,192,473	$2,579,356
Imports for Warehouse	2,232,893	723,891
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	947,504	479,720
Duties collected	718,399	258,088
Wool Imports (pounds)	5,393,942	1,846,886
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Dec. 23	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	44,866,260	20,773,886
Duties collected	$13,702,897	$10,250,761

Democrats Fight New Quincy Lines

The redistricting plans which will divorce Ward 2, Quincy, and unite the section with the towns of Weymouth and Braintree, met with opposition of Democrats today, and Mayor Burgin of Qunicy, and the Quincy City Council.

Meanwhile, the State Democratic Committee revealed that they would carry a fight to the State Supreme Court to prevent the new voters' districts lines from being made law by the Legislature. Appeal to the State Supreme Court is the only legal recourse possible.

The special legislative redistricting commission has made many other recommendations for changes in Norfolk and Plymouth Counties in an effort to balance districts to comprise 7,000 voters each and franchise for one representative.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This of course is the week that might well be called the "exchange week" . . . when everybody starts trekking to town with the stockings that are way too big, and the shirts that are way too small. Then of course there are many gift certificates to be cashed in on, and fortunate is the girl who has one, for it'll go even farther now than it would have before Christmas; because the stores are full of sales and special prices.

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Special Girdle at Attractive Price

Of course you're going to a New Year's party . . . but if you aren't, it will probably be nice to start the new year with a new foundation; for even the smartest dress you can buy can be ruined, as far as lines are concerned, by a girdle that isn't what it used to be! Chandler's is having a special on their Flexees at the moment. Which means that you can get yourself into one that was around $12.50, for something like $7.50 now; so we're sure you'll be pleased with both the price and effect. Others for $5, and your choice of at least nine different models.

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Here's a Slipper That Is Comfortable

Evening parties just naturally mean evening shoes, and fortunately, because of all the cut-out and sandal effects, here's one slipper that women can wear with comfort when they're brand new; even though she's going to spend the entire evening dancing in them. Thayer McNeil is showing buys in them for from $5 to $10. All of them marked down. There are satins and lovely brocades and gold and silver kids. And crepe slippers that will dye any color you want. Some very sensible and conservative; others as gay and provocative as you like. And by the way, Thayer McNeil's is where we saw that great big bauble of an evening bag the day before Christmas. It was in the window, and we went in to inspect it, because, no fooling . . . we actually thought it was a new ornament for the tree! It looked like a big round iridescent ball of bronze metal (there was another of deep magenta) with a long chain. But it seems that it's the last gasp in the way of an evening bag, and it opens up to reveal a nicely appointed innard! The younger set will probably think it's just the thing.

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Get an Education From Floor Rugs

P. S. Education on the floor . . . that's what we'd call those rugs we saw at Raymond's. Because they're all decorated up with maps and games and historical places; so that they ought to take up little Horace's undivided attention for at least 20 minutes at once. (Which is almost worth the price of the rug; though it wasn't much!) Those little Swiss chalets, with the figures of the little children and the witch standing in the doorway, are simply grand weather forecasters. For only 75 cents at Filene's.

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"Utter Simplicity" Describes the Dress

As far as all these double-decker bib necklaces and turbans with long swathes of silk jersey, veils, and snoods hanging down and away are concerned . . . utter simplicity is the thing when it comes to your dress. Otherwise you'll look just too much like Ruth Draper in that funny monologue she does on the woman opening a bazaar! And one of the very best in just this type of dress is to be found at Chandler's, for a matter of $17. Or maybe there's five cents change, come to think of it. Regardless, it's one of those 24-gored skirt affairs that has a low V-neckline, and long sleeves (goody!). The shoulders have been built out a bit; but not too much. And the little draping in the bodice takes care of the graceful lines above the waist. The belt you can keep changing to work in with your accessories, and it's one of those simple classics that no wardrobe should be without. Even when gobs of necklaces aren't the rage. In the usual black, and two or three colors. At Chandler's, on Tremont Street.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Series of programs, Feb. 12-17, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

ESTEY ORGANS

See complete display, from $32.50 to $1075 at

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Avoid the strain, worry and expense of driving all the way South. Simply drive your car to the pier at Boston or New York and away at Savannah. It is less expensive than driving all the way. Fine, hard surfaced roads radiate from Savannah to Florida and the South. Start your vacation at the pier and enjoy three and one-half days (one day less from New York) of sea travel at its best, with a stop over at New York for Boston passengers each way with the ship as your hotel at no extra cost. Broad decks, tempting meals, cozy staterooms, deck sports, dance cafes and exceptional service.

Automobile Rates BOSTON to SAVANNAH
One Way $25 Round Trip $40

Automobile Rates NEW YORK to SAVANNAH
One Way $22.50 Round Trip $35.00
Rates apply to any car with one or more passengers.

Passenger Fares BOSTON to SAVANNAH
One Way $33 Round Trip $55

Passenger Fares NEW YORK to SAVANNAH
One Way $27 Round Trip $47

Including meals and stateroom accommodation aboard ship.

60-day return limit on round trip ticket—longer limit round trip fare on application

ALL-EXPENSE CRUISES

FROM BOSTON

10 DAYS including stay at Hotel De Soto in Savannah . . $65

11 DAYS including stay at The Cloister at Sea Island (restricted) $77

FROM NEW YORK

7 DAYS including stay at Hotel De Soto in Savannah . . $57

8 DAYS including stay at The Cloister at Sea Island (restricted) $69

Fares covering longer All-Expense Cruises upon application.

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PASSENGER SAILINGS FROM BOSTON
Dec. 4, 8, 15, 20, 27—Jan. 1, 8, 12, 19, 24, 31
Feb. 5, 12, 16, 23, 28—Mar. 6, 11, 18, 22, 29

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PASSENGER SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK
Dec. 5, 9, 16, 21, 28—Jan. 2, 6, 13, 20, 28
Feb. 1, 6, 13, 17, 24, 28—Mar. 7, 12, 18, 23, 30

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Reggie child's Orch.	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Philip McAteer, talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45	**Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	**Burns and Allen: comedy; music**	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45		"Radio Gossip"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Al Pearce and His Gang	"Breezing Along":	"Hollywood Playhouse":	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15		Johnny Green's Orch.	drama	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Prairie Pals"
8:30	Glen Miller and his	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Everett Hoagland's Or.	"Hit Parade of To-
8:45	orch.: War news	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or.	morrow": music
9:00	**Charles Laughton,**	"Marry the Girl," dra-	**The New Fred Allen**	Recorded speaker	"Concert Melodies"
9:15	**Elsa Lanchester in**	matic sketch	**Show: Merry Macs; Al-**	"This War at Sea"	"Concert Melodies"
9:30	**"The Great Ad-**	George Harris's Orch.	**len Art Players; Robert**	"Music by Faith": so-	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	**venture"**	"Gene and Glenn"	**Benchley; orchestra**	loists; orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	"Dr. Christian":	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	dramatization	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	raphy"; dramatization	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	**Today in Europe**	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	Musical program	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Al Blake and His Colo-
8:45	"Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	rado Ramblers
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	Binghamton A Ca-	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	pella Choristers	loists; orchestra	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor,	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	The Hitmakers: music	tone
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Herb Jeffries, songs
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Tone Tapestries"	The Happy Gang	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills: house-	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Leslie Parker, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	hold talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	'Ideas That Came True':	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Tex and Slim"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	Harry Rodgers, organist
2:30	"Your Family": sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Terry and Pirates"	Harry Rodgers, organist
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	Hymns of All Churches	"Holiday Traditions"	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	Rhumba Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	"Pappy, Zeb, and Elton"
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Vocalist; orchestra	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Network speakers	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	Organ Concert
4:00	Harvard program	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Studio speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Maids and Men"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Maids and Men"	"Consolaira"
4:45	"In Record Time"	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	Dramatization	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; news	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45	**Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sports comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	"Massachusetts on the	News dramatizations	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	views	March": drama	**Sen. David I. Walsh**	"Curtain Calls"	Penny and Her Gang
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	"The Green Hornet":	**"One Man's Family":**	Concert Orchestra	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	mystery drama	**dramatic sketch**	Concert Orchestra	Variety Musicale
8:30	"Strange As It	Joe Penner: Jacques	**"Those We Love": dra-**	"Sports Writers Quiz"	Musicale
8:45	Seems": war news	Renard's Orchestra	**matic sketch**	"Sports Writers Quiz"	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	"Gene and Glenn"	**"Good News of 1940":**	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15	teur hour	Musicale	**Edward Arnold, m. c.;**	"The Song Spinners"	Concert Melodies
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Town Meeting: "Should	**Roland Young; Fanny**	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	teur hour	We Continue to Re-	**Brice; orchestra**	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	"Higher Than a	**strict Agricultural**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	**Kite": drama**	**Production?"**	**Bob Burns; Georges**	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Florence Wyman, so-	**Barreres, flautist;**	Henry Weber's Orches-	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	prano; Tom Thomas	**Claud Rains; orchestra**	tra; vocalists	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Teddy Powell's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Rep. Hinshaw, Calif.	Johnny Long's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	News Service

'Barter' Plan Brings Crude Rubber to U. S.

About 500 tons of crude rubber —first large shipment to come here in the "barter" plan under which England ships crude rubber to this country in return for shipments of surplus cotton sent by the United States to England—was brought to Boston today aboard the American President Lines' steamer President Garfield.

More than 75,000 tons of "barter" rubber is expected to be shipped to the United States, about 20 per cent of which is expected to be sent to Boston. Most of the heavy movement of crude rubber is to be handled by the American President Lines, according to Irving T. Sorge, New England agent. The rubber comes from Straits Settlements.

Shipments are to be spread over a period of 12 months or more, to minimize any possible effect on the rubber market. The rubber is to be stored at seaboard ports for Government account. Shipments landed at Boston will be stored at the Army Base, South Boston, it is planned.

Additional ship tonnage, needed to handle the "barter" rubber movement, plus the heavy demand for cargo space in the Far East, which is due to the withdrawal of many British and other ships from regular service to war duty, necessitated the chartering of four vessels for the round-the-world route of the American President Lines.

One of these, the steamer City of Newport News, sails from New York today for the West Coast, via the Panama Canal, en route to the Far East, to load for Boston and New York. The four ships are to be fitted into the schedule of the seven President ships already in service, enabling the line to increase sailings and give Boston three arrivals and departures a month.

Virginia County Removes Bar on Married Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Fauquier County school board has lifted its barrier against the employment of married teachers, ending a long debate. The school board at its December meeting voted to employ teachers in the future solely on the basis of their individual merit.

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Use this handy reference book for information on Tides, Eclipses, Sun and Moon Phases, Length of Days and Weather Forecasts; Church and State Holidays, Courts, Automobile Regulations, Postal Rates, etc.
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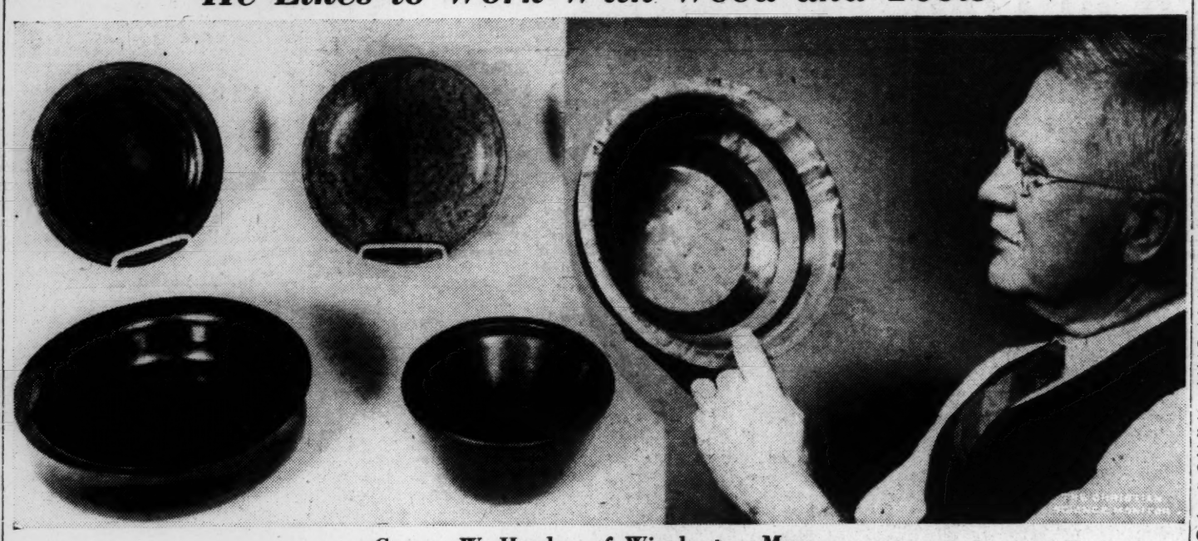

George W. Hayden of Winchester, Mass.

Mr. Hayden, a retired telephone official, with some of the bowls and plates he has made in his home workshop. Mr. Hayden has won several blue ribbons in hobby shows. The bowl Mr. Hayden is fingering in the picture is made of bird's-eye maple and mahogany.

Boston School Religion Study Before Board

Whether religious training should be included as an extra-curricular activity of the Boston public schools will be studied by the Board of Superintendents, following a vote of the School Committee at its last meeting of the year.

The question arose upon receipt of a letter from Mrs. Louisa F. Walker urging adoption of a program for religious training. The Committee voted to investigate the plans of St. Louis, Mo., Rochester, N. Y., and other cities where religious training is said to be successfully sponsored by the schools.

The committee also voted a three-year extension of teaching certificates to women on the "elementary prior list" of candidates for permanent jobs as elementary school teachers. These certificates were granted without examination to graduates of the Teachers College before 1934 and in some instances have already been extended 10 or 12 years. They were scheduled to expire in June, 1941.

The Board of Superintendents is unanimously opposed to extending the certificates unless the 192 teachers, who now are employed as temporary teachers at $5 a day, pass the qualifying examinations, Supt. Arthur L. Gould stated. Chairman Henry J. Smith opposed the proposal on the ground that an outgoing Committee should not decide a matter of policy. Action was urged by Committeeman Patrick J. Foley, who is, like Mr. Smith, an outgoing member.

At the last minute the Committee voted to cut two days from the school year either in September or June, as the Board of Superintendents may decide.

Woodworking Art Is Revived By Home Craftsman as Hobby

Woodworking for the home craftsman has come into its own within recent years, George W. Hayden of Winchester, Mass., a retired telephone-company official who spends his time in the woodworking field for recreation, declared in an informal interview.

"We have a regular 'You-Can't-Take-It-With-You' house," Mrs. Hayden, who paints in oils, put in smilingly.

Mr. Hayden makes exquisite bowls and plates. He is now working on two little quartered-oak rocking-chairs for his grandsons. He made some Chippendale mirrors, last year.

But another aspect appeals in the idea of wood carving.

"I can sit upstairs with my work and listen to the radio," Mr. Hayden will tell you.

How did he become interested in woodworking?

"When I was about 10," he said, "my father presented me with my first tool chest, which was a good one, incidentally, and I've still got some of the tools."

Mr. Hayden has had a real interest in woodworking for the past five or six years. Ordinarily, a bowl takes four to five hours to make, but a teak bowl takes three to five times that long, because the wood is so hard.

Mr. Hayden doesn't make any drawings, doesn't know himself what shape a bowl will assume when he starts, he says.

"I work entirely free-hand," he explained. "Then I just go along as I feel inclined."

Some of his bowls have as many as five layers, the built-up ones. The rest are made of one solid piece of wood.

"Walnut, birch, maple, bird's-eye maple, and red gumwood are all fine domestic woods in which to work," he said. "Cypress is also very attractive. In the foreign woods, I like mahogany best. Rosewood is most beautiful, but very expensive. Wood for one bowl would cost $6.25."

N. H. Youth Rules School Court Designed to Promote Safety

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27—Dallas Dodge, sixth-grade student at the Way school in Claremont, is the judge of a court whose chief objective is to eliminate traffic mishaps involving students.

Dallas, with black robe and the pomp that surrounds a Judgeship, presides over the court, whose officers are exclusively students of the school. Sessions are held every two weeks. The average docket of 10 students is usually composed of those charged with jaywalking, improper bicycle operation, trespassing, playing with matches, and such seasonal offenses as snowballing. Members of the school's traffic patrol file complaints with the clerk of the court, who summons the offender to appear. "Sentences" often include talks before the student body on traffic safety or the copying traffic rules.

The court is producing results. The number of complaints and convictions has been reduced because the boys and girls do not relish the idea of being sentenced to talk before their fellow students or to have the job of copying traffic rules.

New Hampshire Democrats are receiving some satisfaction despite the fact that they named no major candidates at the last national election. John L. Sullivan, a Manchester attorney, twice the Democrats' unsuccessful candidate for Governor, is rising to prominence in Democratic national appointive posts. A few months ago he was named assistant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. And last week, as the result of the resignation of Stephen Gibbons from the post of assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney Sullivan was elevated to that post by President Roosevelt. Naturally, there is some speculation as to whether Mr. Sullivan will make another bid for elective office in the future.

New Hampshire farmers received considerable revenue this year from marketing evergreen trees for Christmas. But there is a growing knowledge that each year the best standing trees of the necessary size are being depleted.

In order that farmers may have this extra cash crop year in and year out it is pointed out that they must do something such as planting new trees and trimming standing trees.

It is pointed out that much land undesirable for general farming activities can be used profitably for growing Christmas trees.

The organized taxpayers' movement is being extended to small towns as well as additional cities, under the guiding influence of the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. Donald Reed, Executive Secretary of the Federation and its other officials, have been aiding taxpayers in various towns to organize associations. Some of the highest tax rates in the State persist in small towns, but on the other hand the lowest rates are also to be found in towns. The population of small towns in general are more interested in government expenses because a larger proportion of them are real estate owners than is the case with city dwellers. The extension of the taxpayers' movement over a larger area of the State will give the State organization added following and support in its actions covering county and State affairs.

New Hampshire's revenue from the gasoline tax, or road toll, has been greater every month this year than for the corresponding month of 1938, according to figures released by State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball. With only two months' figures yet to be computed, that is, November and December, it is certain that this year's revenue from this source will be the greatest in the history of the tax. The income for October of this year, the last month for which figures have been released, was $325,526.49 as compared with $307,694.20. The revenue from this tax is earmarked, under an act of the last Legislative session for the exclusive use of the Highway Department, Motor Vehicle Department and State Police—uses of benefit to the motor vehicle owners who pay the tax.

Gold Is Discovered On Farm in Whately

WHATELY, Mass. (AP) — Discovery of what apparently is a new vein of gold, in an abandoned mine where ore reputedly assayed at $500 a ton, has been announced by Harold Orr, Chicopee milk inspector and amateur geologist.

Although conceding there was not enough precious metal to cause a general "gold rush," Mr. Orr said he believed the vein was rich enough to warrant reopening the mine.

He declined to disclose the vein's location, except that it is on a Whately farm. Mr. Orr added he was in position to take control of the property, if analysis confirmed the vein's suspected value.

Another year
Has another year rolled around since you saw your folks, since you promised to keep in touch with a valued friend? Of course you've been busy. They'll understand. But they'll appreciate it more if you telephone.
Words come easily, naturally, when you meet voice to voice. Hearing the dear, familiar voices will make your year-end so much happier. It costs so little to call out of town — especially so evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.
TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
Portland, Me.	.75	.40
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Vanderbilt's Policy Facing Attack in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Paving the way for stiff opposition to the streamline government policy of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and the Republican controlled General Assembly, the Democratic minority today, almost on the eve of the opening of the 1940 session of the General Assembly, made plans to attack the administration for alleged illegal expenditures for laying of the groundwork for the reorganization of the State departments early this year.

James H. Kiernan, Democratic leader in the House, made known the party intentions after it was announced that the Public Administration Service had been paid $25,000 for its services from Jan. 1 to June 30. It is Representative Kiernan's contention that the money was not authorized by the Legislature.

Most of the payments were taken from the contingency fund of $150,000 over which the Governor and Director of Co-ordination and Finance, Charles M. Sears, Jr., who made the announcement, have direct control. The rest was taken from the regulation appropriations of several departments to which the Service has rendered assistance since the first of the year.

Governor Vanderbilt and Mr. Sears said the work done by the experts prior to Jan. 1 had all been paid out of private funds.

An item of $30,000 for "installation of the new system" intended to cover the cost of work done by the experts after Jan. 1 was included in the budget submitted by the Governor last winter but was stricken out by the General Assembly.

Sales Leaders To Give Trade Romantic Tone

The romance of business will be told by outstanding sales leaders at the two-day session of the New England Sales Management Conference and eighteenth annual Sales Rally and luncheon beginning tomorrow at the Hotel Statler. The meeting is, incidentally, the first one of its kind sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and is patterned after the annual Retail Conference on Distribution inaugurated by the Chamber 11 years ago and which has now become nationally well known.

How a new idea for an old idea, in new trimmings, can turn a good sales plan into a brilliant one, and just exactly how it was done, will constitute the "romance" to be told at this meeting by those who did it.

The conference opens with Edwin C. Johnson, Chairman of the Chamber Committee, presiding. He will discuss "Is There a Better Way to Sell?" Burton Bigelow, President of the Burton Bigelow Organization of Buffalo, N. Y., will speak on "The Sales Manager—1940 Model."

Dr. Harry R. Tosdal, Professor of Marketing at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, will "paint" an "aural portrait" of the ideal sales manager—the kind of a leader that salesmen themselves would select if they could choose one by ballot. This speech will include the results of an unique study of the frank opinions of salesmen.

A. C. Monagle, Vice-President of Standard Brands, Inc., of New York, and President of the Sales Executives Club of New York, will speak on "The Sales Manager Sizes Up His Market."

The luncheon for opening day will be presided over by Winthrop L. Carter, President of the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company, Nashua, N. H. Two topics will be discussed at the luncheon session. They are "The Man on the Street Does Some Thinking," and "The Top Office Looks at the Sales Department."

The conference and rally is sponsored by the Sales Managers Clubs, the Executives Club and Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with American Management Association, Advertising Federation of America, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Sales Executives Club of New York, National Federation of Sales Executives, New England Council, Advertising Club of Boston, Sales Managers Club of the Providence Chamber of Commerce.

The general committee has among its numbers the following Advertising Club members: Leonard J. Raymond, Vice-Chairman, President, Dickie-Raymond, Inc.; Louis Glaser, President, Glaser-Gottschaldt, Inc., President, Advertising Club of Boston; Philip J. McAteer, New England Electrotype Company, Vice-President, Advertising Federation of America; Allyn B. McIntire, Vice-President, Pepperell Mfg. Co.

Around the Corner—

"If No Answer"—A classified advertisement in a Boston paper the other day warned against Rip Van Winkle tactics, ending its appeal with the words: "Don't be like Old Rip, show you're wide awake and call"—then came the advertiser's name and phone number. But just in case he was not following his own advice, evidently, came an additional line, "If no answer call"—and another phone number.

"Inquire Within"—When the automobile belonging to an Athol, Mass., man broke down the other day, a better spot could hardly have been picked. The owner walked to the closest house to call the nearest garage. But he did not need to use the phone. The entire garage staff happened to be visiting in that very house. They stepped outside and had the car running again in short order.

Solicitations Banned in Brookline Schools

The action of the Brookline School Committee, adhering to a two-year-old policy forbidding solicitation of faculty and teaching staffs, will prevent an appeal for contributions to the Brookline quota of the approaching Greater Boston Community Fund campaign.

The vote to continue the policy adopted took place in executive session behind closed doors despite criticism of this practice by Committeeman Edward H. McGrath, Jr., who declared the debates of the School Committee should be open to the public and matters of public record. The vote to continue the rule which stops any requests for funds during school hours was a four-to-two division of the members.

Not Only Forecasts—When E. B. Rideout, the weather man of Station WEEI, is mentioned, most people think of weather forecasts. But one woman recently called to learn about meteorological conditions in the past.

The call came in during one of those early snow and sleet storms. The inquirer told Mr. Rideout that during the last heavy rain she had left her rubbers somewhere—but could not quite recollect where. If he would give her the date of that rain, she said, she could find out just where she was that day, and retrieve the rubbers.

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Red Sox Youngster Has Much to Look Forward To—Olympics Sweep Series

Baseball Season of 1939 Memorable One to Williams

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To Teddy Williams, the baseball campaign of 1939 will not be quickly forgotten. In a year which saw the ending of several favorite playing careers, including that of Lou Gehrig, the Red Sox right fielder was the top rookie, the leading run producer, was among the home run select and now is being called the logical successor to the crown formerly worn by Babe Ruth. What more could an ambitious young ball player ask?

Colorful, popular and a rare natural hitter, Williams is certain to cut a fancy figure in the National pastime before hanging up his glove and bat. Not even the great Joe Di Maggio broke into the American League with the promise of the Red Sox youngster. Twelve months from now, Williams may be a bigger man in the diamond game than Joe, who at the moment stands well above the rank and file.

Rookie Big Five

Recent figures out of the American League service bureau, compiled by Henry Edwards, are interesting. They recall the merits of past first-year stars and add further laurels to grinning Williams.

Lou Gehrig, Dale Alexander, Hal Trosky, Roy Bell and Williams are the "Big Five" for great accomplishments in their first full season in the junior circuit. After succeeding Wally Pipp in 1926, Gehrig crossed the plate 135 times for an all-time rookie leadership. Alexander made 215 hits in 1929, the year he broke in with the Detroit Tigers. As a freshman with Cleveland, Hal Trosky collected 374 total bases in 1934. Now comes Williams with his 145 runs batted in, which tops Trosky's previous high of 142.

Gehrig Continued

Incidentally, of the aforementioned "Big Five," only Gehrig continued at a record-breaking pace in later campaigns. Alexander, also, might have pounded the fences for a long period, except for his poor defensive play. But Trosky and Bell have yet to maintain the promise they revealed as freshmen. Boston hopes that Williams will follow in the tracks of Gehrig.

Big league managers rarely "go out on a limb" with rookies. That is, they seldom are willing to say that a first-year star of today will be the sophomore sensation of tomorrow. There are too many bends in the baseball road—too many factors operating against a lone rookie star.

Williams Exception

But Williams is the exception. After one look at his smooth batting style, experienced men like Connie Mack and Joe McCarthy came forth with a steady flow of flattering words. "If Joe Cronin ever wants to part with Williams, I'll take him," McCarthy said. "Williams will be the outstanding distance hitter in baseball inside of three years," said Connie Mack. Jimmy Dykes, Oscar Vitt—in fact, every rival pilot in the circuit visioned great possibilities in lanky Ted. Recent official averages only substantiate these beliefs.

Suddenly awaking with a pocket full of money has hampered the careers of numerous players, but this is not likely to happen in the case of Williams. He has already benefited by advice from Tom Yawkey, Eddie Collins, Cronin and Moe Berg, who have been through the "college of hard knocks." Unless Ted has changed beyond recognition since the close of the 1939 season, he is as smart away from the ball park as he is at the plate. And at the plate, American League pitchers will testify, there are few smarter.

* * *

Pitchers and catches of the Bees will be due at the Bradenton training camp on March 1, President Bob Quinn announced today. On Christmas Day, Bob talked on the telephone with Casey Stengel, who is wintering in California. The first party of Bee players and newspapermen, therefore, will leave Boston on the afternoon of Feb. 28.

Cissy Madden In Round Two

By the Associated Press

Marguerite (Cissy) Madden of Boston, defending champion in the girls' national indoor tennis tournament, led the seeded list into the second round at the Longwood Covered Courts yesterday by defeating Betty Thompson of Gardiner, 6—1, 6—0.

Three others in the slim field of 16 were ranked in the draw, and second-seeded Katherine Hubbell, of Dedham, advanced by drubbing Sylvia Meister of Sharon, 6—2, 6—0. Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, 16-year-old daughter of the tournament chairwoman, Mrs. George W. Wightman, upheld her third seeding by besting Joan Wheeler of Providence, R. I., 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Madden's most threatening rival appeared to be fourth-seeded Mary Lou Beyer, of Detroit, the Michigan state and Canadian junior girls' champion, who performed impressively while stroking to a 6—1, 6—4 triumph over the capable Gloria Rustum of Maplewood, N. J.

Among the other visiting players to gain the second round were Betty Rosenquist of Bronxville, N. Y., who defeated Norman Meister of Sharon, 6—1, 6—3, and Lillian Lopaus of New York, who dropped but one game while eliminating Helen Carroll of Winchester.

New England Football Heads South

Wide World

Members of the Boston College football team are shown here on the locomotive that pulled their special train from Boston yesterday heading for Dallas, Texas, where they meet Clemson in the Cotton Bowl game Jan. 1.

Winter Sports Season Speeds Momentum in Local Sections

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The winter sport season has arrived in full sway. Hockey is practically a daily topic, the various bowl football games are prominent, and the colleges are enjoying a brief respite before engaging in their major sports campaign of the period.

Here in New England the bowl football takes on an added importance because of Boston College. The Eagles are sending a representative eleven to the Cotton Bowl game at Dallas, Texas. The Bruins are proving that their Stanley Cup triumph last season was no myth, and Harvard keeps alive the college hockey angle by competition at Lake Placid.

While the Cotton Bowl is not comparable to the Rose Bowl in tradition or fancy, or the Sugar Bowl either for that matter, it is a boon to New England football. This section of the country has produced its share of great football teams and more than its share of great individual players, but the climactic conditions are not so conducive to football so late in the season.

With New England so seldom represented in these post-season affairs, it is good for football in these parts to have a more personal interest for a change. All New England is behind the group of boys heading southward, not because it is Boston College or any particular college, but because it is a football team from this section.

More than a little interest will be centered on the Harvard hockey team at Lake Placid. Coach Clark Hodder was not optimistic regarding the Crimson ice team this season. He had lost a great hockey player in Austie Harding, and with Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth displaying excellent prospects, he was entitled to look ahead with a degree of concern. All that has changed somewhat since the opening of the season, for the Crimson defeated the Boston University and St. Nicholas sextets and engaged in a satisfactory scrimmage with the Boston Olympic juniors. They seemed likely to be able to overcome the loss of a good hockey player with sheer skating and effort. Their series with Princeton will be a complete test.

The local hockey situation is the greatest it has ever been. The Bruins are leading the National Hockey League standing and the Boston Olympics (comprising all local hockey players) is staging a dizzy pace for the Quebec Provincial Hockey League.

The Bruins are leading despite the loss of their Eddie Shore, Mel Hill and Roy Conacher, thereby revealing the power of the club, and the Olympics are leading after being the tail-end club of the Quebec League last year.

Next Friday Boston will be given another view of basketball at the Boston Garden on Friday night when the Boston Good-Wins take on the reputable Old Town Redskins who have numbered the House of David, Jefferson Club of Cambridge and Harlem Yankees in their list of 74 victories out of 77 starts. The line-up includes Herb Warren, 6ft. 4in. guard; Joe Hamlin, from the University of Maine, Bob Bohan 6ft. 3in. center, formerly of Fordham; Bis Burrill, Colby captain last year, and Frank Burke.

In the middle of next month with the arrival of the first ice carnival at the Boston Garden the winter sports season is at its highest level. Of course ice carnivals are really no longer sporting events, but they grew from figure skating competition and were publicized by the appearance of Olympic champions, so they still have at least a mention in the sports calendar. The Ice Follies of 1940 appear at the Garden Jan. 21, featuring the usual grand performers, Roy Shipstad and Bess Ehrhardt with surrounding cast.

Lady-Pro Golf Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Helen Sigel and Ed Dudley of the Philadelphia Country Club defeated Mrs. Frank O'Neill, Jr., and Joe Kirkwood of Huntingdon Valley, 3 and 2, in the Philadelphia Lady-Pro final at Old York Road Country Club.

Cubs Engineer Two Deals For Player Talent

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, continuing efforts to strengthen the club, purchased a pitcher today from the St. Louis Cardinals and a shortstop from Columbus of the American Association.

From the Cardinals the Cubs obtained southpaw Kenneth Raffensberger, giving up two players and an undisclosed amount of cash. The Cardinals received Pitcher Gene Lillard and Shortstop Steve Mesner, who yesterday was optioned to San Diego of the Pacific Coast League. The Cardinals will assume the San Diego option.

In a straight cash deal, the Cubs obtained Shortstop Bob Sturgeon from Columbus. Sturgeon, 19, who bats and throws right-handed and hit .297 for Columbus last season, belting 24 doubles. He fielded .942. He is a 170-pound six-footer. His acquisition portends a lively fight for infield jobs when the Cubs go into spring training. In addition to Sturgeon, Bobby Mattick, Leonard Merullo, and the veteran Bill Rogell will be after the regular shortstop position.

Raffensberger, 22 and a native of York, Pa., won 15 and lost 15 games with Rochetser of the International League last season.

New Measuring Plan Invented For High Jump

In an effort to give high jumpers and pole vaulters credit for the height they actually jump, rather credit for the height merely at which the cross-bar has been set, a patent has recently been filed by Ralph Colson and Eugene Sullivan for a photo-electric measuring device.

The invention consists of three photo-electric rays, small enough so as not to interfere with the jumper, which will record the exact height at which the jumper's body crosses the bar. Under the present system, for example, if the height of the jump is set at six feet, and the jumper clears the bar by two inches, he is credited with a six-foot jump. Under the new ray system, he would be marked for six feet, two inches.

With the aid of this invention, Colson and Sullivan hope that new records will be established in both events. Colson is a member of the New England and National A. A. U. organizations, and is a former football and track star. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he is now Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education in the Massachusetts Department of Education. Sullivan is Director of the Physical Science Department at State Teachers College, Fitchburg.

Auburn Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala—"Who's Who In American Colleges and Universities" for the 1939-40 scholastic term lists five Auburn athletes, three regulars in football, Halfbacks George Kenmore, Americus, Ga., and Carl Happer, Birmingham, and Guard Walter Chandler, Columbus, Ga., and a couple of polo aces, Elmer Almquist, Auburn, and Bob Armstrong, Birmingham. The versatile Happer and Kenmore, both of whom are triple-threats on the gridiron, also are lettermen and first-stringers in baseball.

Army Rifle Schedule

Feb. 3—Yale University at West Point; 10—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at West Point; 17—George Washington University at West Point; 24—U. S. Coast Guard Academy at West Point.

March 2—New York University at West Point; 9—Navy at West Point.

King Winter Has Reached Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 27 (AP)—King winter, as evasive this season as a snowball in a heated room, finally has smiled on Lake Placid's annual college week winter sports competition.

Winter's late arrival brought perfect conditions for the men's and women's ski competition featuring the week's events. A hockey series between Harvard and Princeton will be played indoors.

Where only fair skiing conditions were available earlier, two inches of new snow yesterday covered a 13-inch base and whipped slopes into shape for the women's competition opening today. A two-above zero temperature helped make the weather ideal.

Fair skiers from American and Canadian schools entered in the women's competition are headed by Peggy Johannsen of McGill College, last year's individual titlist. McGill is the defending team titleholder and others are entered from Vassar, Skidmore, Smith, Wellesley and Syracuse.

The men's competition, opening Friday, has drawn representatives from 13 colleges, including two from Canada, but neither McGill, winner last year, nor Dartmouth, annual favorite, will compete.

Those contesting for team and individual titles include skiers from Cornell, Colgate, Hamilton, Harvard, Middlebury, Penn State, Princeton, Queen's, Toronto, United States Military Academy, Williams, Yale and Syracuse.

Bobsled devotees also drew hope from the change in the weather. The famed Mt. Van Hoevenberg run, kept idle so far by lack of proper conditions, is being readied for an opening tomorrow, weather permitting.

Karakas and Syl Apps Out

By the Associated Press

Two of the most colorful figures of present-day hockey line-ups, which are rather short of individual stars, will be missing when their teams skate out for the next two National League Hockey League games.

They are Mike Karakas, American-born goalie of the Chicago Black Hawks, and Syl Apps, star center of the Toronto Maple Leafs. The Hawks are slated to play the Americans in New York tonight, with Paul Goodman in the nets. Tomorrow Toronto visits Montreal to play the Canadiens and Apps will be left because of an injury.

Only two seasons ago, when Chicago won the Stanley Cup, Karakas was hailed as a successor to the Black Hawks' immortal Chuck Gardiner. Even last season his duels with his Eveleth, Minn., townsman, Frank Brimsek of Boston, were something to write home about. In the 1935-36 season he was picked as the outstanding rookie, an honor Brimsek won last spring.

Call In Goodman

But yesterday the Black Hawks, beaten in four of their last five games and with 13 goals scored against them in the last two, decided to call in Goodman, a 30-year-old "rookie," from the Providence Reds of the International-American League to take Mike's place. They announced Karakas would be sent to the minor league club, but Manager Lou Pieri of the Reds didn't know which goalie would be coming back Thursday.

It probably depends upon Goodman's showing, for Karakas has had only a few bad nights under the strain of weak protection. And the game should be a close one. Chicago is trying to pass Montreal and take fourth place, while the Americans want to regain their tie with Detroit for sixth.

First Hockey Mishap

Apps, a famous all-around athlete in his amateur days, and a good enough pole vaulter to win points for Canada in the 1936 Olympics, suffered his first serious hockey injury Monday night against the New York Rangers. He was bumped hard during a rush on the Ranger net, but he didn't know about the injury until the next morning.

Apps will be out about a month, and his loss will be a severe blow to the Leafs. He was All-Star center last season and recently was the center of a heated argument among coaches when one of them nominated him as the greatest player of all time. His place will be taken by little Billy Taylor, 20-year-old rookie who came up this season from the Oshawa Junior Club.

Record for Thomson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Jimmie Thomson, Shawnee-On-Delaware (Pa.) professional, knocked three strokes off the course record at Sea-Wane golf course recently by touring 18 holes in 65. Dave Ramsey, the club pro, set the former mark at 68. Thomson was playing in a foursome.

League Leading Local Team Ready for Shawinigan Falls

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Boston	10	5	2	59	54	27
Sherbrooke	12	7	2	89	61	26
Lachine	9	6	5	66	58	23
St. Hyacinthe	10	7	1	85	81	21
Verdun	8	7	3	57	51	19
Valleyfield	6	11	3	63	73	15
Quebec	5	10	3	58	69	13
Shawinigan	6	13	1	53	83	13

*Boston gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Dec. 26

Boston 8, St. Hyacinthe 3.
Sherbrooke 2, Valleyfield 2.

Games This Week

Wednesday: Shawinigan Falls at St. Hyacinthe; Sherbrooke at Lachine.
Thursday: Verdun at Shawinigan Falls.
Friday: Verdun at Quebec.
Saturday: Shawinigan Falls at Boston.
Sunday: Quebec at St. Hyacinthe; Lachine at Valleyfield; Sherbrooke at Verdun.
Monday; Shawinigan Falls at Boston.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seemingly in first place to stay, the Boston Olympics made ready today to close out both the year and the first half of the 1939-40 Provincial Hockey League season by meeting the last-place Shawinigan Falls Cataracts in the usual two-game week-end series at the Garden. Both games will be played in the evening, the first Saturday and the second Monday.

The Olympics made sure of remaining at the head of the eight-team league by taking both games from the St. Hyacinthe Gaels Sunday and Tuesday. The first they won 4-2, and the second 8-3 to run their victory streak to six and the undefeated string to eight. The locals are easily playing their best hockey since joining the league three seasons ago.

In playing the Cataracts this coming week end, the O's may not find an easy task on their hands. Despite the fact that Shawinigan is stumbling around in the cellar, it seems that they have found the stairway up, for during the past two weeks, they have won four of the total of six games they have taken all season.

Shawinigan is one of two teams in the circuit that the Olympics have not defeated this year, and though the club has undergone many changes in its line-up, there are still a few faces that will be familiar to Boston. The Cataracts will bring along Germain Bergeron at defense, and Roger Archambault, Jacques Lavoie, Fernand Gauthier, and Paul Goulet, wings. Missing will be big Johnny Frenette, who used to make a rush from his defense position so slowly that it appeared he was feeling his way, and agile Richie McLeod in the nets. McLeod was one of the few Americans tending goal for Canadian teams last year, while Frenette was easily the star of the team.

Coach Harrington of the Olympics will as usual make only one change in the line-up which has been so successful during the past month. Ted Frazier will go back in goal for the first game, with Tom Moon, who played one of his best games of the season last night, returning Monday.

'Pic Points

The Cataracts defeated the Olympics in their second game of the season 3-1 in Canada. Verdun, which beat the O's twice in Boston last month, is the only other team in the league that the locals have not defeated. So far, the Bostonians have taken the measure of Sherbrooke twice, Lachine twice, St. Hyacinthe three times, Valleyfield once, and Quebec twice.

* * *

The eight goals the Olympics scored last night are the most they have scored this season and are the most they have scored in league play since their very first Provincial League victory on Jan. 9, 1938, over St. Jacques. The score was 8-1.

* * *

St. Hyacinthe suffered a letdown in their play from Sunday to Tuesday, yet the Lemay brothers and Gordon Poirier proved they were still dangerous by accounting for two of the Gaels' three goals last night. Scoring honors for Boston were well sprinkled up and down the lines, with Lewis, Spain, Guibord, and Thompson earning three points apiece. Desrosiers and Allen had two points each, while Foster and Jeremiah each had one.

* * *

The Canadian forwards helped make scoring easy for the Olympics, for they had a habit of loafing near their own blue line during scrambles around their net, in hopes of getting a pass and a fast break up the ice. That is a great system when it works, but it makes a lot of work for the defensemen and the goalie.

* * *

Last night was the first time since joining the league that the Olympics held a 4-0 lead at the end of the first period.

Tonight's game between the Junior Olympics and Brock Hall of New Haven has been postponed because the latter was unable to make the trip.

Orange Bowl Festival

The seven-day Orange Bowl Festival at Miami gets under way Dec. 28 and lasts through Jan. 3, with a varied and sundry program of entertainment at all times.

A King Orange Jamboree, featuring a parade of illuminated and elaborately decorated floats and some 3,000 musicians, will be staged Saturday, Dec. 30.

On New Year's Day will be the Orange Bowl football classic, which is expected to draw 40,000 people, between the University of Missouri and Georgia Tech. The sports theme will culminate with the Orange Bowl ball at night and the coronation of Miss Orange Bowl.

National Pro Basketball

(League Game)

Detroit Eagles 37, Chicago Bruins 31.

Sports Roundup

By Gail Fowler

(Fanning the Brietz for Eddie)

SEATTLE, Dec. 27 (AP)—Freddie Hutchinson, who outhit Joe Di Maggio by one point last season, is spending the winter playing pro basketball and peddling poinsettias . . . Freddie hit .382 for Detroit and wishes he had played in either one more or one less game . . . He was hitting .402 until stopped at the plate in his last contest . . . As for his basketball, young Hutch used to be an all-city prep hoopster here . . . The blossoming young Tiger hurler put in the Christmas rush in a florist's shop . . .

* * *

Minute Interview:

R. V. (Nig) Borleske (who completed his 25th consecutive year as football coach at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash.): "I guess the best way to keep the Wolves from howling is to build character in winning years as well as in losing ones."

* * *

Incidentally, one of Borleske's 1939 halfbacks is the son of a 1915 halfback who played on the first Whitman team Nig ever coached . . . Dean Yedica of Kennewick, Wash., (1939) is the son of C. F. Yedica (1915) . . . There's talk in Eugene, Ore., of campaigning for a memorial for Dr. James Naismith, the father of basketball . . . Eugene is the home of the University of Oregon's national basketball champions.

* * *

Bobby Rowe of Portland, one-time Stanley Cup defenseman who promotes ice hockey, auto races and more recently, pro football games, hopes to match the Los Angeles Bulldogs at Portland January 15 with an All-Star team to be picked by Paul Schissler . . . Portland is still chattering about the recent pro thriller between Los Angeles and the Columbus Bullies, and Rowe figures another game should draw more than the 6,500 pioneers . . . It would be in the form of a homecoming for Schissler, "P. J." having coached at Oregon State before Stiner took over . . . Rowe also discloses that the proposed inter-league hockey between Vancouver, Seattle and Portland of the coast hockey league and three California teams is off indefinitely . . . Inability of the southern towns to get rink space and players was blamed.

* * *

If anybody wants to say that the Southern California Trojans never lost a game in the Rose Bowl, George Varnell, Associate Editor of the Seattle Times, suggests it be denied . . . George reveals that U. S. C. dedicated the concrete Rose Bowl horseshoe against Andy Smith's wonder team Californians Oct. 28, 1922, and that California won, 12-0 . . . Varnell was the referee . . . In official New Year's Rose Bowl games, U. S. C., is undefeated, winning five times . . . Harold Van Every, one of the country's leading grid ground gainers, is on the Minnesota basketball squad . . . Van Every will have to switch to a passing attack, however, as running with the ball on a basketball floor is strictly verboten.

Remember that time—

when the season's most-talked-of play was an early sell-out and top balcony seats were all you could get? You can often avoid last-minute disappointments by watching theater advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Depend on them for announcements of plays you want to see!

Webfoots Slip in Early Non-Conference Games—Di Mag Styled 'Perfect Player'

Northwest Basketball Fans Confused by Scores

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Trying to figure the relative strength of the Northern Division Conference basketball teams from early non-Conference games is getting a bit confused, as the scores roll in from all parts of the nation.

When the University of Oregon hoopsters, defending National champions, started their barnstorming tour with a win over the Gaylords A. A. U. team from Louisiana, it looked like the Webfoots were just continuing from where they left off last season.

A few days later, Oregon came within a point of defeating the powerful Long Island University Blackbirds in an overtime game at Madison Square Garden to further show their potential strength.

Webfoots Slip

Just as everyone was ready to concede the ranking of Oregon, along comes a game with Wayne University in Detroit, and the Webfoots take the short end of the score.

A few days previously a Washington State team that was rated only fair, defeated Wayne, so many fans began to sit up and take notice.

Oregon State was supposed to have high hopes for the Conference championship, but the Beavers have been losing a good share of their games as they barnstorm through the Rockies.

Then along come the University of Washington Huskies, to redeem two overwhelming losses to an Alumni team by coming within one point of defeating the strong Oregon Rubensteins, a team that includes Laddie Gale, Bobby Anet, and Wally Johansen from the 1939 Oregon champions.

Not Safe Criterion

It must be remembered, though, that these games have no bearing on the standings, and cannot be safely used as a judging criterion.

Coach Hec Edmundson's Washington team has been showing remarkable improvement. From a standpoint of material and veterans, the Huskies were ranked at the bottom of the list. Which suited the Husky coach, for he now has nothing to live up to, and anything good the Washington team does will be appreciated by the home fans.

No outstanding players have yet come to light on the Washington team, but they have shown moments of defensive strength, especially in the Rubenstein's game when they held Gale to eight points, and Anet and Johansen to a combined total of nine.

The Huskies still look ragged, and there's lots of polishing to be done, but local fans have too much faith in Hec Edmundson's ability to develop basketball teams, to lose hope for Washington just because they lose three of the first four practice games.

* * *

Maintaining hockey interest is becoming quite a job in the three-team Pacific Coast League. At present Vancouver leads, followed by Portland and Seattle, but the puck moguls are seeking new ways and means to draw the paying customers through the turnstiles.

Latest move to add interest is changing the playing time from three 20-minute periods, to the football style of four 15-minute quarters.

* * *

Although it's not the tennis season, Seattle folks had reason to be proud this week when the National rankings were announced by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. For the first time in history, a Seattle player made the first ten, as Henry Prusoff gained position No. 10.

In all, three Northwest players were on the tennis honor roll, Elwood Cooke and Wayne Sabin from Portland being ahead of Prusoff in ranking.

* * *

Sideline Banter—Bob Garbould, veteran of the Oregon State basketball team, is also one of the best handball players in the Corvallis school. . . . The University of Oregon reports Joe Gordon of New York Yankees fame planning to come back to school for a winter term for graduate work. . . . Another Hooper is on the Washington State basketball team—this one is Johnny Hooper. . . . Bobby Anet and Wally Johansen, the Astoria boys now playing with a Eugene, Oregon, team, are in their eleventh basketball season together as guards.

Bob Cahn

Tennessee Delegation Sees Southern California Team

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP)—Tennessee's staunch grid supporters took a private peep at two important aspects of the approaching Rose Bowl game yesterday and felt none too elated over what they saw.

One gaze was directed on the University of Southern California football team. The sight of this big Trojan aggregation, while far from discouraging the Vol backers, certainly didn't tend to cheer them up. The Trojans are a rugged looking outfit.

Peep at Cafego

The other peep was aimed at George Cafego, star back of the Volunteers. Cafego re-injured his knee in a secret practice Sunday and, in the words of Mickey O'Brien, the team trainer, "won't see any hard work between now and the game."

"We won't know whether he'll be able to do much playing until he gets in the game," O'Brien said.

Strict Privacy

Coach Bob Neyland sent the Vols through a hard practice. Conspicuous by his absence was Cafego. He didn't even show up at the field Neyland announced that strict privacy would continue for the workouts the remainder of the week.

At Southern California, Coach Howard Jones opened the gates for a day to let the southern delegation see the mighty men of Troy in action. Beginning today, S. C. went into seclusion, too.

Most of the visitors came away impressed, but still confident the Volunteer succession of 23 victories would not be broken New Year's Day.

Weights

Comparing the rivals, and taking the weight charts as correct, there are two men in the starting Tennessee line who weigh over 200 pounds apiece. S. C. has four. According to the same charts, Tennessee only has two men on the roster who tip the beam over 200. Southern California lists 13.

It would appear Tennessee will average 190 to 193 in the line, Southern California 201 to 205. Tennessee, however, doubtless has more speed. It is a cinch the Vols are out here strictly on business.

Chicago Cubs Send Out Five Players

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have released five players on option, sending Steve Mesner, shortstop and third baseman, to the San Diego club of the Pacific Coast League to complete the deal for Dominic Dellesandro, a hard hitting outfielder obtained by the Cubs.

Three players, all with the Moline club of the Three-I League last season, were sent to the Tulsa, Okla., club of the Texas League. They were Raymond Campbell, a left-handed pitcher, Bernard Olsen, an outfielder, and Edward Waitkus, a first baseman.

Claire Bertram, a right-handed pitcher with Knoxville, Tenn., last season, also was sent to Tulsa, which next year will be managed by Roy Johnson, formerly a coach with the Cubs.

Landis Holds Up Deal

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—This is the season to give, but baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis is not giving out any information on the progress of the investigation involving the farm operations of the Detroit Tigers.

Landis said Saturday night that he had held up consummation of a recent Detroit-Philadelphia deal until the investigation was completed. But he declined to say when that would be.

Reynolds Released

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Carl Reynolds, veteran big league outfielder, has been given his outright release by the Chicago Cubs.

Reynolds, a resident of Glen Flora, Texas, came to the Cubs in September, 1937, from Minneapolis of the American Association. He broke into the majors first in 1926 with the Chicago White Sox, later playing with Washington, St. Louis and Boston in the American League.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 26

Southern California 57, Long Island 49.
Stanford 45, Baltimore 43 (overtime).
Texas 54, Manhattan 32.
Bradley 40, California 39.
Utah State 60, College of Idaho 35.
Centenary 38, Wabash 19.
Washington College (Md.) 45, Florida 30.
Western Illinois Teachers 42, Oregon 40.

Record Crowd

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Before the largest crowd ever to see a college basketball game in Madison Square Garden—18,245—the University of Southern California Trojans snapped Long Island University's winning streak of 42 straight victories, 57-49, last night.

The towering Texas basketball team made a successful first invasion of Madison Square Garden when it swamped Manhattan College, 54 to 32, in the first game of the collegiate double-header.

Reds Sign McCormick

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27 (AP)—Frank McCormick, Cincinnati Reds' first baseman, sent back his signature yesterday on a contract to do business at the old stand for the next two years. The consideration was reported to be around $16,000 a year.

McCormick is the 12th Red to sign for 1940 and the second to get a two-year contract. The other was Pitcher Bucky Walters.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

(League Games)

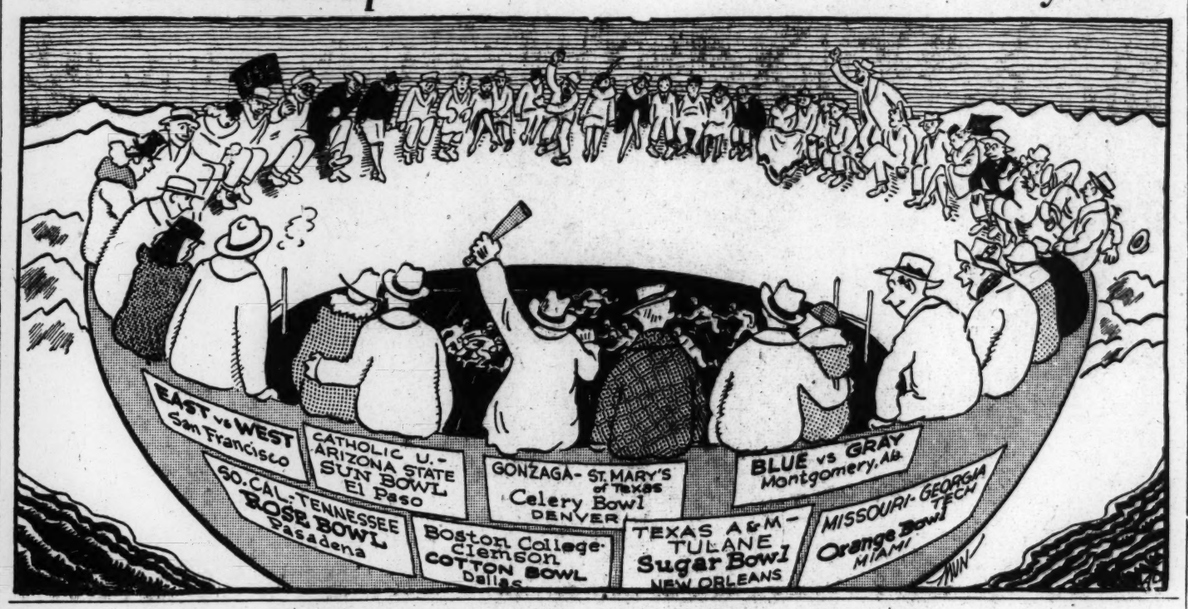
Montreal Royals 3, River Vale Skeeters 2.
Washington Eagles 7, Baltimore Orioles 5.

American Association

By the Associated Press

Wichita 3, Minneapolis 2.

The Last Roundup —By Mun


EAST vs WEST San Francisco
GO. CAL.-TENNESSEE ROSE BOWL Pasadena
CATHOLIC U.-ARIZONA STATE SUN BOWL El Paso
Boston College-Clemson COTTON BOWL Dallas
GONZAGA-ST. MARY'S of Texas Celery Bowl DENVER
TEXAS A&M-TULANE Sugar Bowl NEW ORLEANS
BLUE vs GRAY Montgomery, Ala.
MISSOURI-GEORGIA TECH Orange Bowl MIAMI
MUN

Boston Line Climbing Up In Scoring

MONTREAL, Dec. 27 (AP)—They had quite an argument in the National Hockey League a few weeks ago over the best center in the circuit; now Boston's Milt Schmidt seems ready to do something about it.

Schmidt was named for the informal prize by his manager, Art Ross, after Detroit's Jack Adams had picked Syl Apps of Toronto as his prize package. To judge by last week's results, Milt and his teammates are out to prove not only that Ross was right, but that the Bruins "Kitchener Kids" are the best three-man combination in the National Hockey League.

And since Apps will be out of action a month with a broken collar bone, they shouldn't have much trouble during that period.

Toronto's combination of Gordie Drillon, Apps and Bob Davidson still rates as the league's most effective. Drillon continued to set the scoring pace through Monday with 21 points. Apps tied for second with Hector (Toe) Blake of Montreal, the 1939 scoring champion, at 18. Davidson, held scoreless through the week, dropped far down the list with 12.

Meanwhile, Schmidt picked up eight points in a week on three goals and five assists, to place fourth with 17. His Kitchener (Ont.) teammates, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer, had 13 and 10. Two of the New York Rangers also moved up to the front. Neil Colville picked up a goal and five assists to tie his teammate Bryan Hextall for fifth with 15. His line partners, Alex Shibicky and Mac Colville, had 14 and 11 points, respectively, and Phil Watson and Dutch Heller, who team with Hextall, 12 and 11.

The leading scorers records:

	G	A	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	12	9	21
Apps, Toronto	8	10	18
Blake, Montreal	9	9	18
Schmidt, Boston	8	9	17
Hextall, Rangers	8	7	15
N. Colville, Rangers	6	9	15
Shibicky, Rangers	5	9	14
Wiseman, Americans	4	10	14
Armstrong, Americans	7	6	13
Dumart, Boston	7	6	13
Sands, Montreal	4	9	13
C. Conacher, Americans	4	9	13
Anderson, Americans	6	6	12
Howe, Detroit	6	6	12
Clapper, Boston	4	8	12
Davidson, Toronto	3	9	12
Watson, Rangers	1	11	12
Cain, Boston	3	8	11
Hiller, Rangers	7	4	11
Getliffe, Montreal	7	4	11
Chamberlain, Toronto	5	6	11
M. Colville, Rangers	4	7	11
Dahlstrom, Chicago	4	7	11
Drouin, Montreal	3	8	11
A. Jackson, Boston	3	8	11
Dillon, Detroit	3	8	11
Cowley, Boston	2	9	11

Wachter Favors Pro Team To College Court Outfit

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 27 (AP)—Now that they've cleaned up professional basketball, one of the game's great players wants to see the best pro team against the best college outfit, and he'll take the pros every time.

"Or," smiles lanky Ed Wachter, one of the game's greatest centers and a former Harvard basketball coach, "six days a week and twice on Sundays. The only thing the collegians have on the pros is condition; it isn't enough."

Gaining Followers

Such a suggestion was bound to come, sooner or later, the way basketball has been gaining followers almost hourly this season. It seems fitting for Wachter, whose list of distinguished services to the game is as long as a center court shot in a Midwestern armory, to start the ball rolling.

Wachter, who with his brother Lou made Troy a basketball center years ago, left professional playing ranks after sparking the 1905 Schenectady, N. Y., team to a world championship to become coach at Harvard. For a time he favored college ball; as the pro game developed, he thought it became "too rough."

"Frankly," he says, "some of those push and pull games played in other years by the pros make me sometimes wish I'd never been associated with the game. Then the American Professional League cleaned it up and it's become something nice. It's really worth watching now."

In his capacity as Troy's Recreation Commissioner, the oldtime player and coach is helping the Troy Ceitics build a team and a following he thinks may win in the American League this year. He's a familiar figure at every game and says he's sold on this new-style pro ball which eliminates the two-handed dribble and much of its roughness.

Take L. I. U.

"I believe the Troy team, or any team in the league for that matter, would beat Long Island University six days a week and twice on Sunday," he exclaimed.

"But Ed, Southern California has just whipped Long Island U., 57-49, to break its 42-game winning streak."

"Then the pros could beat Southern California, or any team the college boys could trot out. They're that much better."

Clemson on Public Display

DALLAS, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Clemson Tigers go on public display today, their only time before the Cotton Bowl game. "We didn't come down here for a vacation" explained their veteran coach, Jess Neely.

Thirty-three Tigers, or country gentlemen as they prefer to be called, arrived last night.

Neely said they would train behind locked gates at Southern Methodist University until Monday, when they clash with Boston College in a game expected to attract 30,000 fans.

Tip-top Shape

Neely, coaching his second bowl team, said all his boys were in tip-top shape except Guards Frank Deitz and Walter Cox and they would be ready by game time.

"Well," he drawled when asked his team's attitude, "we didn't come down here for a vacation." There seemed to be some heat back of the words.

He hastily added that he looked for a hard game, "as wide open as anything dished out in the hurly-burly Southwest Conference."

Read Papers

Neely said he knew nothing about Boston College except what he had read. "We got all the papers published in Boston since September and I only hope they're not as good as those New England sports writers have made them out."

He warmed up when Banks McFadden, his All-America backfield star, was mentioned.

All this 6-foot-3-inch, 180-pound young man does, Neely said, is "run our team, handle all the kicking and passing, much of our ball-carrying, blocks when he's supposed to, and plays a fine defensive game.

"He's the best back I ever coached."

Clemson Favored

Neely made his first bowl trip in 1931 as assistant mentor at Alabama when the Crimson Tide rolled back Washington State 24-0 at Pasadena.

Clemson has been rated a slight favorite. It might have been caused by a report of illness in the Boston squad. Or it might have been caused by a glimpse of such fellows as McFadden and Shad Bryant, the All-America's very efficient running mate in the Clemson backfield.

Greater 'Duffer' Following Expected in Skiing Circles

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Skiing enthusiasts of nine eastern states, hoping for a greater following among the "duffers," foresee increased high school and collegiate activity in the sport within "the near future."

While the skier who takes to the sport mainly for recreation won assurance of "more consideration" from leaders of National, Eastern and New York State ski organizations, nearly 100 devotees of the sport were informed at the opening of a two-day conference, "We shall see a lot more of skiing in the schools in the next five or ten years."

Speaking at the fifth annual state conference on skiing, which preceded the 18th annual convention of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, Professor Lawrence E. Briggs of State College, Amherst, Mass., asserted:

"Skiing is a new field to many high school administrators, but the time is coming within the near future when the sport will become a part of their athletic program."

Briggs as well as Harry W. Hicks of Lake Placid, vice president of the Adirondack Mountain Club which sponsored the state conference, conceded impediments to growth of the sport included reports of accidents and lack of instructors in the schools.

Both cited statistics stressing the comparative "safety" of skiing and Hicks recommended that high school principals seek to obtain local experts as instructors for students.

Don Dubois of Colgate University, president of the State Intercollegiate Sports Union, also agreed that the "biggest problem" confronting advocates of the sport in colleges is "finding able men for directors."

Roger Langley of Barre, Mass., president of the National Ski Association of America, asserted the "real interest" of the association is the recreational skier. He was supported by Dr. R. S. Elmer of Bellows Falls, Vt., president of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

Hicks, the conference chairman, urged a "great multiplication" of touring trails throughout the State, and declared the best skiing program will "take into account the entire community" for "the health of all without regard to sex or age."

Represented at the conference were winter sports enthusiasts from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Pennsylvania.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

American Association

Wichita 3, Minneapolis 2.
(Other leagues, no games scheduled)

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Chicago at New York Americans.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Indianapolis at New Haven.

American Association

St. Paul at Kansas City.
St. Louis at Omaha.

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	12	4	3	54	36	27
Rangers	8	3	7	48	26	23
Toronto	10	6	3	53	35	23
Canadiens	7	8	2	45	44	16
Chicago	7	9	1	35	58	15
Detroit	5	11	3	31	54	13
Americans	5	13	1	38	61	11

College Hockey

Colgate 9, Cornell 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Illinois defeated Manhattan 60-41, and Minnesota beat New York University 39-32, before 17,488 at Madison Square Garden.

Three Years Ago

Archie San Romani defeated Glenn Cunningham in 4:14 mile at Sugar Bowl meet; Don Lash lost two-mile to Wayne Rideout, timed 9:03.5.

Five Years Ago

Bernie Bierman, University of Minnesota, elected president American Football Coaches Association, succeeding Dana X. Bible, Nebraska.

Jimmy Evert Now Title Threat In Junior Tourney

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Little Jimmy Evert has grown two inches since he captured the National boys' indoor tennis championship last year, but he is still the smallest and youngest of the seeded entries in the National junior tournament, into which he graduated this year.

Despite his boyish appearance and his tender years (he is only 16) Jimmy did a man's size job yesterday, for he was the only favorite to play a matinee and an evening performance. While the seven other ranking players were enjoying first round byes, Jimmy took a 6—1, 6—0 decision over Francis Rice, of New York. Then he defeated Walter Preston, of Hamtramck, Mich., 6—1, 6—2, and the convincing manner in which he eliminated the two stamps him as a threat to top-seeded William Umstaedter's title aspirations.

Umstaedter, No. 1 man on the Louisiana State University tennis team, had little trouble in beating Adrian Hirshhorn, of New York, in his first test pursuant to the job of capturing the title relinquished by Joey Fishbach, who is no longer eligible for the junior championship.

East-West

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Contact work was virtually over for the Eastern All-Stars today, and indications were that they have plenty of pass plays to throw against the West in the Shrine's 15th annual charity football game here New Year's Day.

In yesterday's final squad scrimmage, the "Blue" and "Red" teams of the Easterners played a 7-to-7 tie, each touchdown the result of a pass.

George Stirnweiss, North Carolina halfback, tossed a short pass to halfback George McAfee of Duke for a "Blue" touchdown, and Steve Sitko, Notre Dame quarterback, placed-kicked the extra point. The "Reds" scored on a long pass from halfback Ronnie Cahill of Holy Cross to Willard Perdue, Duke end. Jim Turner, Holy Cross guard, made the conversion.

Montreal Royals Win Opener Here

RIVER VALE, N. J., Dec. 27 (AP)—The Montreal Royals hockey sextet started their United States invasion with a 3-to-2 win over the River Vale Skeeters last night.

The game, part of the Hamilton B. Wills Trophy series between the United States, the present trophy holders, and Canada, increased the Dominion's lead 10 points to two for the United States.

The Royals will meet the rest of the Eastern Amateur League clubs throughout the coming week, facing Baltimore today, Washington Friday, Atlantic City Saturday and the New York Rovers Sunday.

'Iron Men, 1939'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Iowa, ranked as No. 2 sports team in the nation, did not officially win any football championship but the players have received honors usually reserved for title teams.

Anonymous alumni in Des Moines presented gold belt buckles of special design to each player. And now Iowa football writers have given each man a gold football, with an enamel "I" in the center and the inscription "Iron Men, 1939."

The Hawkeyes, in addition to ranking second nationally to the New York Yankees in the Associated Press poll, had the best won and lost record of any midwestern team, for all other major outfits lost at least two games.

Brooklyn Dodgers Produce No. 1 Men of Baseball Year

ST LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27 (AP)—The no-longer "daffy" Brooklyn Dodgers, by finishing third in the National League last season, won accolades of "No. 1 men of the year" in major league baseball today for President Larry MacPhail and Manager Leo Durocher.

The Sporting News, picking MacPhail as the outstanding executive and Durocher as the leading manager, handed the palm for No. 1 player of the year—a selection without question—to Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees. The baseball publication styled Di Maggio the "perfect player."

Dudley Named

On its "Little All-America," The Sporting News placed Bruce Dudley, executive director of Louisville of the American Association; Bill Meyer, manager of Kansas City of the Association, and outfielder Louis Novikoff, who played with both Tulsa of the Texas League and Los Angeles in the Pacific Coast League.

Honorable mention among major league executives was given to Warren Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds; Ed Barrow, president of the Yankees, and Eddie Collins, business manager of the Boston Red Sox.

Over McCarthy

Durocher was selected as top manager of the year over Joe McCarthy of the world champion Yankees; Bill McKechnie of the National League champion Reds; Ray Blades of the St. Louis Cardinals, Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox and Joe Cronin of the Red Sox.

Ranking behind Di Maggio among the players were his teammates, Bill Dickey and Charley Ruffing; Frankie McCormick, Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer of the Reds; Johnny Mize and Clyde Shoun of the Cardinals; Ken Keltner and Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians; Bob Grove of the Red Sox, George McQuinn of the St. Louis Browns, Billy Herman of the Chicago Cubs, and Emil Leonard of the Washington Senators.

New Haven Eagle Out Front With Six-Point Margin

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27 (AP)—Bill Summerhill of the New Haven Eagles still led the pack today in International-American Hockey League scoring even though his gain for the past week was only one point, an assist.

Summerhill was credited with 30 points in the weekly statistics given out here. Tony Hemmerling, a team mate, stood second with the same 24-point total he had two weeks ago.

Third place was occupied by Joe Fisher of Indianapolis, who held the second lead spot two weeks ago.

In the "bad man" department, Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh, regarded as an habitual leader, yielded to Joe Lamb of Springfield. Lamb's total penalties were 41 minutes. Bessone had 38.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Summerhill, New Haven	13	17	30
Hemmerling, New Haven	11	13	24
Fisher, Indianapolis	7	16	23
Brown, Indianapolis	9	10	19
Willson, New Haven	4	15	19
Schultz, Springfield	12	6	18
Foster, Philadelphia	11	7	18
Patterson, New Haven	10	8	18
Kaminsky, Springfield	2	16	18
Convey, Syracuse	7	10	17
Goldsworthy, Cleveland	6	11	17
McDonald, Philadelphia	4	13	17
Markle, Syracuse	2	15	17

Sugar Bowl Carnival Opens

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27 (AP)—The advance guard of sombrero-topped Texans streamed into New Orleans today to start the Sugar Bowl Sports Carnival and open a barrage of fun-making which Mardi Gras-famous New Orleans loves.

Thousands more, augmented by visitors from every section of the nation, will be here by Monday for the Tulane-Texas Aggie football game. That classic is expected to draw only 70,000 fans, not because more didn't want to go but because there were not enough tickets.

Sports Schedule

The Sports Festival opens formally tonight with the University of Kentucky-Ohio State University basketball game. Many of the world's best tennis players are in the net tournament opening tomorrow. Track, rowing, yachting, and boxing also are scheduled for the week.

Kentucky, Southeastern Conference cage champs, and Ohio State, leaders in the Big Ten, arrived yesterday, bringing with them a blast of winter which hit after a prolonged and balmy Indian Summer.

Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani, and other top-flight cindermen continued their daily grinds at the Municipal Stadium where they will start the 1940 track season a day early Sunday in the most talent-filled meet of Sugar Bowl history.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Charley Hare of England, No. 1 tennis players of their respective countries, worked out for the tennis tourney, starting tomorrow, along with Henry Prusoff, Elwood Cooke, and Frank Froehling.

The Rollins College crew was due today, ready to try to break the monopoly of the Orleans Rowing Club in the Sugar Bowl sculling event.

Aggies Pass Through

Tomorrow the Texas Aggies football team is expected to pass through en route to Biloxi, Miss., to go into training quartres before coming back for the New Year's Day game with Tulane. Also scheduled for arrival tomorrow are Philadelphia's amateur boxers who will meet a New Orleans team Friday night.

The Tulane football squad worked out briskly yesterday, cheered by the way All-Southeastern Halfback Bob Kellogg's injured ankle was holding up. Kellogg, the Wave's offensive spark, took part in the full workout.

Norwich Ice Card

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—An eight-game hockey schedule for Norwich University has been completed by Manager Edmund J. Zaeleski of Worcester, Mass. The schedule:

Jan. 6—Clarkson at Potsdam, N. Y.; 12—Union at Schenectady, N. Y.; 13—American International at Springfield, Mass.; 20—Williams at Williamstown, Mass. Feb. 3—St. Michael's at Winooski; 10—St. Michael's at Northfield; 17—American International at Northfield; 23—Montreal University at Northfield.

New Pirate Uniforms

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Manager Frankie Frisch will have a colorful outfit with which to try and put Pittsburgh back in the National League picture next season.

Script lettering of "Pirates" on players' blouses will be replaced with a blue and red life-sized head of a swashbuckling Buccaneer. Caps of light blue will bear a red letter "P" on the front and light blue and cardinal piping will trim the sleeve ends, collar and front of the blouses.

Two New York teams having working agreements with the Bucs will wear similar uniforms. They are Albany in the Eastern League and Jamestown in the Pony circuit.

Dodgers Claim Berger

BROOKLYN, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced yesterday they had acquired Infielder Louis (Boze) Berger on waivers from the Boston Red Sox.

Berger has played every infield position but first base and he and Johnny Hudson are likely to be the Dodgers' infield replacements.

He was used principally in utility roles by the Red Sox last season, appearing at shortstop in 10 games, at third base in five, and at second base in two others.

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Film Runs Extended for Holiday Season—New Carroll Play Opens

Herbert Tunes and 'City' Promised in New Programs

New Year's and Christmas find the first-run movie houses provided with two hold-over programs—"Gone With the Wind," of course, at the State and Orpheum, and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" at the Keith Memorial—and with one transfer in prospect, moving "Gulliver's Travels" and "Our Neighbors, the Carters," from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway on Thursday.

The Metropolitan will have a new program starting Thursday with "The Great Victor Herbert" as the feature and "All Women Have Secrets" as the second film on the bill. The Trans-Lux will have a first-run picture, "Goose Step," beginning Friday. The Fine Arts is planning to end the engagement of Maurice Chevalier's "With a Smile" on Sunday and to open on New Year's day with "The City" and "The Betrayal of Catherine II" in the same bill.

Victor Herbert Melodies

As might be expected, "The Great Victor Herbert," which is coming to the Metropolitan, promises to provide an abundance of Victor Herbert music. Some 26 of his melodies, it seems, are played or sung during the course of the film. There is also a story which is largely concerned with two singers, who marry and quarrel when their careers tend to lead them into divergent paths.

Walter Connolly has the part of the composer. Allan Jones and Mary Martin are the two singers. Andrew L. Stone directed, and the cast includes Lee Bowman, Susanna Foster, Judith Barrett, and Jerome Cowan.

"All Women Have Secrets" is described as a story about three married couples who are students at college. The principal players are Jean Cagney, Joseph Allen, Virginia Dale, Peter Haynes, and Betty Moran.

Documentary 'City'

"The City," in prospect at the Fine Arts, is a documentary film, which was shown in New York at the World's Fair. Several of those who had a hand in the preparation of those earlier documentaries, "The Plow That Broke the Plains" and "The River," have aided in the present production. Among them are Pare Lorentz, Ralph H. Steiner, and Willard Van Dyke. The commentary was written by Lewis Mumford, ane the narrator is Morris Carnovsky. Music for the film was composed by Aaron Copland. The picture is divided into five parts, of which the first is concerned with New England; the second, with the industrial city; third, the metropolis; fourth, the highway; and fifth, "The Green City."

"The Betrayal of Catherine II," which shares the program, is a French film account of the romance of Count Orloff and Elizabeth Tarakanova, pretender to the throne of Catherine of Russia. Annie Vernay, Pierre Richard Willm, Suzy Prim, and Roger Karl are among the players. Fedor Ozep directed.

'Goose Step'

The film in prospect at the Trans-Lux starting riday, now known as "Goose Step," formerly bore the title of "Beasts of Berlin."

The film was made in Hollywood with a cast that includes Roland Drew, Steffi Duna, Greta Granstedt, Allan Ladd, and Lucien Prival.

The second feature on the bill will be "The Covered Trailer," with the Gleason family.

For New Year's Eve

At the Metropolitan, Paramount, and Fenway Theaters there will be a special midnight show on New Year's Eve with the same program at the three theaters. The feature films, which will be given only one showing, will be "Remember the Night," with Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray, Elizabeth Patterson, and Sterling Holloway in the cast, and "Emergency Squad," with William Henry and Louise Campbell co-starred. All seats will be reserved at the three houses.

Stage and Screen

At the Keith Boston beginning Thursday there will be a change in program, with a Continental revue, "Folies Parisienne," as the stage entertainment. The show opened at the International Casino in New York and has since been at the San Francisco World's Fair.

The film on the program will be "Mexican Spitfire," with Lupe Velez, Leon Errol, and Donald Woods in the cast.

At the Exeter

Deanna Durbin, in "First Love" and Jean Hersholt in "Meet Dr. Christian" continue through today at the Exeter. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the films will be "Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour and Akim Tamiroff in the cast, and "The Honeymoon's Over," with Marjorie Weaver and Stuart Erwin.

Short Features

"The Bill of Rights," recording the struggle for the adoption of that part of the Constitution, will head the program of short features beginning Friday at the South Station Theater. Included in the bill will be a Donald Duck cartoon, another color cartoon, an Ed Kennedy comedy, a travelogue on Australia, "American Royal," which is a film on horses, "Unusual Occupations," and newsreels.

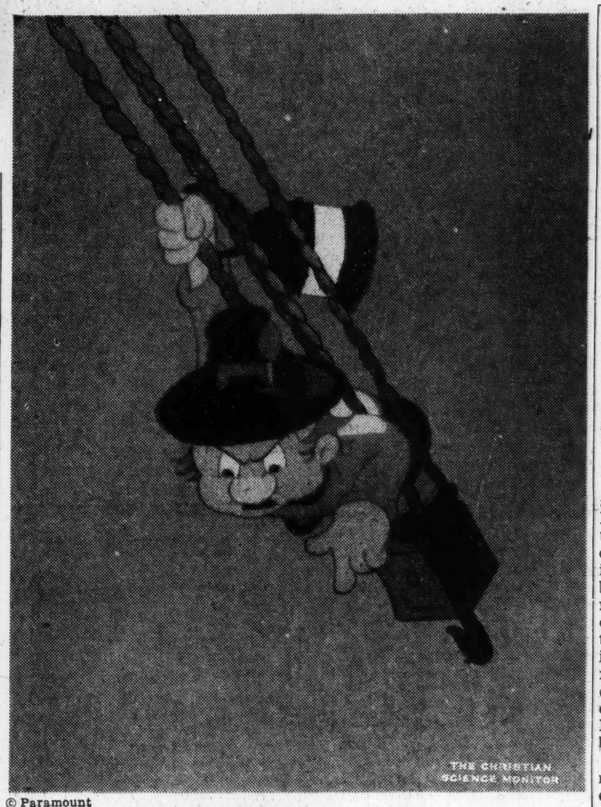
© Paramount Pictures Inc.

Mary Martin

In "The Great Victor Herbert" coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

Family Group at Tara in 'Gone With the Wind'

Left to right are Ellen O'Hara (Barbara O'Neil), Carreen (Ann Rutherford), Scarlett (Vivien Leigh), Suellen (Evelyn Keyes). The film is continuing at the State and Orpheum.



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Gabby Directs the Job

Detail from "Gulliver's Travels," moving Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

'Kindred' Acted In New York

By John D. Beaufort

New York

The current theatrical season bounced on to its feet again last evening at Maxine Elliott's Theater, where a galaxy of Abbey Theater alumni helped introduce Paul Vincent Carroll's new play, "Kindred," to New York. In front of the footlights were Dudley Digges, Sara Allgood, and the author, whose early dramatic efforts were inspired by the Abbey. Onstage, to act in as provocative a play as we have had this winter, were Barry Fitzgerald, Arthur Shields, and Aideen O'Connor. What a rich vein of talent that little Dublin playhouse has shared with the world!

"Kindred," to return to the subject at hand, is not polished to the smooth dramatic shine of Mr. Carroll's "The White Steed" or "Shadow and Substance," but this reporter found it grittier and more interesting. At the close, one is still left hoping that Mr. Carroll will yet emerge from the accomplishment of merely saying "something" to the achievement of saying something great, that his half-lighted provocativeness will yet emerge into the sunlight of a brilliantly clear statement.

* * *

In the meantime, Mary Griffin of "Kindred" is to us Mr. Carroll's most illumined character to date. She is the crucible, the refiner's fire for all the wild and tortured outpourings of an artist and later his musician son, each driven to despair by the dishonesty, the corruption, the bestiality in human life.

Mary Griffin has made a benediction of her marriage to a man whom she loathed. She has shown only tender compassion for a son whose nature lacks the spark, the genius of creative effort, the true artist's high purpose to serve which have animated her life. Aline MacMahon gives a truly great performance in the role of Mary Wiggin.

It is when Mr. Carroll abandons effect and probes for cause that "Kindred" loses its force of argument. The eyes half close, the atmosphere becomes obscured in a cloudy vapor of mysticism and of the spectral.

In a long prologue a wretched artist, in love with Mary Wiggin, has an illegitimate son by a servant girl. In the main body of the play, a generation later, Mary is married to the local grocer, Fenet, and her son, Michael, is about to leave a small teaching post for politics. At this moment the artist's son, Dermot, comes to their home. Mary and Michael, representing the artists of the world, are arrayed against the worldly characters of Fenet; the local lawyer and his daughter, and a police sergeant.

* * *

Michael is nearly persuaded by Dermot to abandon a political career and return to the self-sacrificial task of teaching in a mountain school. But because he has not the necessary desire to serve, he is won back to a worldly career by the lawyer's daughter. In a rage, Dermot attempts to kill the girl. As the curtain falls, he is about to give himself up.

The playing, excellent at its best, is uneven. Wallace Ford, as Dermot's father, fails to capture that air of having looked through "magic casements, opening on the foam of perilous seas"—an air which is the very fire and heat of Arthur Shields' performance of Dermot. Barry Fitzgerald brings compassion as well as humor to the role of Fenet, while Wauna Paul, Thomas Findlay, Aideen O'Connor, and Byron Russell seem to know how to make themselves at home in the sitting room above an Altmoran, Ireland, grocery shop. Was it fair, however, to expect such essentially American youngsters as Harry Young and Haila Stoddard to give any conviction to the playing of an Irish boy and girl?

'Kindred'

"Kindred," a play in a prologue and two acts by Paul Vincent Carroll. Direct and designed by Robert Edmond Jones. Presented by Edward Choate and Arthur Shields at Maxine Elliott's Theater, beginning Dec. 26. The cast:

In the Prologue

Mary Griffin .... Aline MacMahon
Dermot O'Regan .... Wallace Ford
Primrose Carr .... Wauna Paul
"Roderick O'Regan" Charles Kennedy
"Jerome O'Regan" Hale Norcross

In the Play

Robert Fenet .... Barry Fitzgerald
J. K. Keefe .... Thomas Findlay
Mary Fenet .... Aline MacMahon
Michael Fenet .... Harry Young
Agnes Keefe .... Haila Stoddard
Dermot O'Regan .... Arthur Shields
Sergeant Hannigan .... Byron Russell

Jooss Ballet Technic

One thing may be counted upon in a production by the Jooss Ballet, which will give two programs in Jordan Hall, on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 13, and that is a smooth and finished performance all around. It might be called either an all-star or a no-star company, for every part is of equal value in the hands of the expert dancers who make up its membership.

But there is some confusion as to just what the Jooss style of dancing is. One sees modified ballet techniques, without pointes, without the more spectacular feats of execution, and one also sees the strain and pull of modern "expressional" movement. Can it be ballet with expression marks? Is it modern dance with balletic ornament, if that is possible? Or is it "modern classical ballet?"

Paquerette Pathé, who conducts a branch of the Jooss-Leeder School in Los Angeles, objecting to the latter description, writes in the Dancers' Bulletin, issued by the Dancers' Federation there: "We claim for ourselves to be representative of 'modern dance,' as the means we use for creating and performing are modern means. They are modern because they are alive, genuine, understandable to every one, because they are based on the reaction of mankind to the multitude appearances of life.

"Dance is movement in three-dimensional space. It is upon that fact that Rudolf von Laban has worked out a complete system of harmony which has been carried on and developed by Kurt Jooss and Sigurd Leeder, his pupils."

* * *

This system classifies movement as either centrifugal or peripheral, that is, coming from the center of the body or from the extremities. The study of movement qualities under these heads is called Eukinetics. The study of spatial values is called Choreutics. "In the "Choreutic," Miss Pathé says, "we consider the direction into which a movement is done and the expression deriving from it, or vice versa, we study which direction to choose in order to perform a specific expression."

Miss Pathé's article does not exactly explain the presence of ballet techniques in the Jooss performances, but she gives a helpful example of the use of the peripheral type of movement (which pertains more to ballet than to the "expressional" dance) from everyday life. If you want to point out something, she says, in different words, you point from the very extremity of your hand, i. e., your finger, and not from the center of your body, or the torso. If you should try to point in a central way, you would get an exaggerated effect which would be untrue.

The key to the von Laban theory, which bases Kurt Jooss's choregraphy, is found in the Icosahedron, a geometric crystal object whose form is determined through the three dimensions, which is said to contain all possible movements, those of everyday life and those any dancer may perform in any direction or in any style. From the Icosahedron are worked out laws and scales of movement similar to the laws and scales of music. The ballets are scored in dance script, the system of notation invented by von Laban.

* * *

Of the Icosahedron, Kurt Jooss, in an article on Rudolf von Laban in the December issue of the (London Dancing Times, has much that is interesting to say. But as this concerns the science rather than the art of the dance form evolved, it may be more enlightening to quote from him on another element of von Laban's work.

First describing von Laban as a "philosopher of form and dynamics," he continues: "Laban's conception of the Dance once and for all abandons pure aestheticism. . . . Laban rises to the level of Ethics and Metaphysics, finding new soil there, which in turn brings forth a new art. This new art of Dancing is not confined to what we call gracefulness of the body and general beauty of line and rhythm of its movements; the intent of the New Dance is to give an image of the various forces of life in their ever-changing interplay—the manifestation of which we usually call nature."

"It seems clear from all that I have said, that Laban's work has produced an entirely new artistic language, a new means of expression hitherto unknown or forgotten by our civilization. This new language has created its own new technique. Only after developing this new technique was it possible to create what is called the Dance Theater. And today we know that this new art-form, once started, has unlimited possibilities for future development both towards the definitely dramatic or the abstract."

Let one more voice in elucidation of the Jooss Ballet technic be heard. John Martin in his new book, "Introduction to the Dance," in the chapter called "Middle Ground," writes: "Kurt Jooss divides his weight considerably more evenly between the two fields (i. e. ballet and modern); indeed, it is rather amusing to find that in America, where the modern expressional dance is best known, there is a tendency to consider his work as a form of ballet, while in England, where the ballet is best known, he is considered as an exponent of the modern dance. Actually, he employs much of the technic of the academic ballet, and many of the principles of the modern expressional dance, but what he concentrates upon is neither of these, but the production of what are best described as dance dramas. Indeed, his work is not to be intelligently approached through any consideration of specific dance methods, for his aim is not independent dance but the creation of a theater form that uses dance as its medium. In this he differs from the theater ideals of both the ballet and the expressional dance."

M. L.

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Gabby Directs the Job

Detail from "Gulliver's Travels," moving Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

News of the Stage

New York

George Abbott has postponed indefinitely the opening of Ayn Rand's "The Unconquered," which, with Eugenie Leontovich in the starring role, was to have been next week's sole opening.

* * *

Jack Haley will be co-starred in the forthcoming Dwight Deere Wiman musical show with Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. Mr. Haley's last Broadway appearance was with Ethel Merman in "Take a Chance," in 1933. His latest film role was the Tin Woodman in "The Wizard of Oz."

Finland Talk to Open New Holmes Travel Series

"Heroic, Friendly Finland" is the subject of the opening travel talk of Burton Holmes' new series starting Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, in Symphony Hall.

The series will continue on Saturday afternoons through Feb. 10. The other topics are "Around the World," "Great Little Holland," "Mediterranean—the Odyssey Cruise," and "More About Sweden."

Boston Museum Accessions Seen

On display in the New Accessions Gallery, forecourt of the Museum of Fine Arts, is a collection of objects which were recently excavated in Egypt. Included also is a fragmentary figure which has been assembled, the missing parts restored with hard wax, so modeled that the completed composition may seem as close to the original as possible. The alabaster fragments of the original may be discerned easily for the beautiful coloring and soft subtle texture. It is a portrait of Prince Khnumbaf of the early fifth dynasty.

Additional small statues provide material of other significance. For example, there are figures executed at Giza in the sixth dynasty. They were made by less skilled craftsmen who apparently were not required to follow the explicit conventions demanded in the fifth dynasty. The careful co-ordination of design, the fine balance of details is missing; there is a roughness and crudity in workmanship like that of unschooled or primitive performers. We may observe how forms deteriorate when discipline relaxes; we appreciate more, through comparison, the excellent workmanship and the cultivated refinements of earlier carvers.

Another exhibit is the reproduction of a wooden curtain-box of Queen Hetep-heres. Ancient useful arts are gradually being recreated for us in painstakingly made copies, several of which have been constructed for the Boston Museum in the past few years. This curtain-box is trimly designed so that it may fulfill its function adequately. The original was made of wood coated with plaster which was covered with sheets of gold and silver and set with faience inlays. This piece will be added to the collection of exact copies now in possession of the Museum, including a carrying chair, an arm chair, a canopy, a bed and headrest.

There are further on display in the Recent Accessions Gallery two fragmentary masks made of limestone and used for mummies. They show how the sculptor adapted his handicraft to ritualistic and superstitious needs.

D. A.

Ballet Theater Opening Postponed

The opening of the new Ballet Theater has been postponed from Jan. 4 to Jan. 11, owing to delay in finishing the costumes. The Center Theater has been secured for an engagement to last at least three weeks, at a popular price scale.

The opening program, as announced, will include the world première of William Saroyan's "The Great American Goof," choregraphy by Eugene Loring, music by Henry Brant, and décor by Boris Aronson, who will use projected instead of painted scenery, the projection to be done by lighting effects. Mr. Saroyan's libretto calls for the spoken word.

Mikhail Mordkin's "Voices of Spring," and Michel Fokine's "Les Sylphides," restaged under his supervision, with a new setting by Augustus Tack, will be the other ballets on the program.

Rice Play for Wilbur

"Two on an Island," Elmer Rice's new play, is now announced for the Wilbur Theater on Jan. 15. The engagement is for a single week. The cast will include Luther Adler, Betty Field, John Craven, Earl MacDonald, Ann Thomas, Whitner Bissell, Martha Hodge, and Howard da Silva.

The production will be the fourth of the Playwrights Company to visit Boston this season. Its predecessors have been "No Time for Comedy," with Katharine Cornell, Robert E. Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," and Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo."

Photograph by Sasha

The Jooss Ballet in 'The Big City'

Hans Zuellig and Noelle de Mosa (center) with the Jooss Company. Two performances of the ballet will be given at Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening, Jan. 13

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
FRI., DEC. 29, at 2:30
SAT., DEC. 30, at 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

Symphony Hall COM. 1492 TIME TO TRAVEL WITH
BURTON HOLMES IN PERSON—AND HIS 5 NEW DELIGHTFUL TRAVELOGUES in Color and Motion Pictures
5 SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2:30
JAN. 13 HEROIC FRIENDLY **FINLAND**
JAN. 20 AROUND the WORLD A Different Way
JAN. 27 GREAT LITTLE **HOLLAND**
FEB. 3 MEDITERRANEAN Odyssey Cruise
FEB. 10 MORE ABOUT **SWEDEN**
Mail Orders Accepted—Checks to Symphony Hall. Course Tickets: $4.40, $3.30, $2.20, Incl. Tax. Single Tickets: $1.10, 85c, 55c, Incl. Tax.

NOW CHARLES LAUGHTON in THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME
New Donald Duck Cartoon
KEITH MEMORIAL

Clare Tree Major Plays for Children
SATURDAY 10:15 A. M. REPERTORY
POCAHONTAS
Tickets: $2.20, $1.10, 60c
Women's International League
Call CAP 2319 6 Byron St., Boston

TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES
Today & Tom'w, Jordan Hall
10:30 A. M., "Robin Hood"
2:30 P. M., "Treasure Island"
TICKETS NOW 40 cts. and 75 cts. from 10:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
NOW PLAYING
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
in TECHNICOLOR

EXETER KEN 7067
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Dorothy Lamour—Akim Tamiroff in
"DISPUTED PASSAGE"
Marjorie Weaver—Stuart Erwin in
"THE HONEYMOON'S OVER"

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ETHEL WATERS in "MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS"
Eves. 55c-2.75—Wed. Mat. 55c-1.65
Sat. Mat. 55c-2.20

NEW YORK CITY

"SPELLBINDING PERFORMANCE"—Winchell
THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
KEY LARGO
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street, Clr. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35, $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Matinees Next Week: Monday & Saturday

LAST 3 WEEKS! GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES PHILIP BARRY
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363
Extra Holiday Matinee Monday, January 1

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Eves. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's Day, 2:45

"I would have been very proud to have written it or to have played in it."—ROBERT BENCHLEY
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
A New American Comedy
MORNING'S AT SEVEN
by PAUL OSBORN
LONGACRE, 48th St., W. of Broadway Clr. 6-6454
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40; also Jan. 1.

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and January 1

Mats. This Week: Tues., Wed. and Thurs.
"A ROARING EVENING"
—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way Evgs. 8:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED., THURS., SAT. and Jan. 1—$1.10 to $2.75

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment—a thing of beauty."
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON Presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
The New Musical Comedy Hit by
Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"A clean, wholesome show—great songs. Had a marvelous time."—Mayor LaGuardia
LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Mon. (New Year's Day)

SONJA HENIE RAY MILLAND ROBT. CUMMINGS
"EVERYTHING HAPPENS AT NIGHT"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7TH AV. at 50th St.

Commerce and Finance

November Exports Drop 12 P. C., While Imports Gain 9 P. C.

Business and Industry

Yuletide Sales Reported Best In Many Years

By the Associated Press

A last-day surge of Yuletide shopping swept over retail counters in the Nation's best Christmas trade in years.

The United States Department of Commerce said the holiday buying generally was the heaviest since 1929.

A powerful autumn industrial upswing had added many hundreds of millions of dollars to the public purse through expansion in payrolls and disbursements to shareholders.

Made Strong Finish

Uncle Sam's trade observers noted there was ample evidence of improvement in purchasing power in the demand for furniture and more expensive miscellaneous gifts.

A nation-wide survey brought reports of record sales from some stores. Most merchants said the shopping season made a strong finish after a slow start.

Opinion was divided as to whether the earlier Thanksgiving date, observed in half the states of the Union, influenced trade importantly. Traditionally Yule shopping gets going after Thanksgiving.

Large distributing organizations had difficulty weighing effects of the earlier Thanksgiving because mild, dry weather cut sharply into sales of seasonal merchandise, especially clothing.

The balmy post Thanksgiving period, some retailers suggested, exaggerated the inclination of many to wait until the last days of the shopping rush.

Crowds Free-Spending

Once the rush started, it rolled huge free-spending crowds into the country's principal shopping thoroughfares. Steel and other heavy industrial centers, partly relieved of depression unemployment, were conspicuous in trade gains. War-stimulated business was rated a factor in these sectors.

But the gay shopping throngs and business returns afforded little hint that the chief industrial nations aside from the United States had stripped to a war economy and felt the pinch of fighting needs.

Good and favorable were most frequently applied descriptions of the holiday trade boom. Some stores estimated business ran as high as 10 or 12 per cent ahead of the last week of the 1938 Christmas buying.

Federal Reserve Board figures for the week ended Dec. 16, just before the final rush, showed department store sales in dollar totals 6 per cent ahead of last year.

Structural Steel Orders Show Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders for fabricated structural steel declined in November following hurried placing of contracts on the outbreak of war in Europe, the American Institute of Steel Construction, reported.

November contracts for the entire industry were estimated at 91,556 tons compared with 112,597 in October and 121,357 in September. The November, 1938, total was 153,084.

For 11 months contracts amounted to 1,206,662 tons against 1,093,194 in the corresponding 1938 period.

November shipments totaled 123,201 against 132,132 in October and 99,872 in the 1938 month. For 11 months the shipment total increased to 1,317,141 from 1,052,306 in the like 1938 period.

Slight Decrease In Living Costs

NEW YORK (AP)—Living costs declined very slightly—1-10 of 1 per cent—in November compared with the previous month, it was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, a private organization supported largely by big industries.

The decline was caused by a slight drop in food prices—6-10 of 1 per cent. Other chief items rose slightly during the month, including coal, clothing and rents. The latter items' rise of 1-10 of 1 per cent brought it to a level only 5.8 per cent below the November, 1929, high.

To Head Trust

Wide World

Hugh B. Baker

Head of the investment banking firm of Baker, Weeks & Harden, New York, who will retire from the firm on Jan. 1 to become president of the Blue Ridge Corporation. Mr. Baker was formerly president of the National City Company.

Says 63 P. C. of All U. S. Taxes in 1938 Paid by Consumers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau estimates that 63.1 per cent of all American taxes in 1938 were paid by consumers.

The Treasury Secretary cited the figures in support of a statement he made last week objecting to proposed processing taxes to pay farm benefits.

Among the consumer taxes he listed tobacco, gasoline, liquor, real estate, import and other levies.

Of the $14,811,000,000 in taxes collected by Federal, State and local governments in 1938, Mr. Morgenthau said 32 per cent came from property, 2.4 per cent from customs duties, 10 from gasoline and other motor vehicle taxes, 9.9 from liquor and tobacco taxes, and 8.8 per cent from sales taxes and other excises.

Not listed by Mr. Morgenthau as consumer taxes were 10.6 per cent from individual income taxes, 3.8 from inheritance and gift taxes, 12 from corporate income and privilege taxes, 9.8 from pay roll levies and .7 from miscellaneous sources.

The same tabulation divided the national tax bill into $6,034,000,000 for the Federal Government, $3,857,000,000 for state governments, and $4,920,000,000 for local governments.

Sees U. S. Business Volume Leveling Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Business volume in the country has stopped improving, although there is not yet any real pessimism, the National Association of Purchasing Agents reported.

General business conditions in the eastern part of the country were reported currently poorer than during November, although the Middle West and West were unchanged.

Canada continues to have improvement, spurred by empire war purchases, and commodity prices were higher there.

Inventories were increased and buying policy continues on a 2 to 3 months basis in the Middle West, and in Canada, although on a 1 to 3 months basis in the West and East of the U. S.

Credit continues ample, employment was greater, and collections unchanged.

A spirit of caution prevails, it was said, due to the fact that usually at this season some optimism for better business in the first quarter is expressed, while the general opinion now was said to be hope that there will be no letdown from current lows.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Business failures in the United States totaled 200 during the week ended Dec. 21, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 203 in the previous week and 229 in the comparable 1938 period.

Wallace Has Plan for Soil Conservation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Declaring that American farm land was wearing out faster than it was being restored, Secretary Henry Wallace last night announced changes in Agriculture Department programs designed to increase their effectiveness in conserving soil and forestry resources.

Immediately affected are programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Extension Service.

Through programs operated by these units, farmers will be asked—and in some cases required—to place greater emphasis upon conservation.

"Land is still wearing out faster than we can restore it," Mr. Wallace said. "We are making substantial progress toward conservation, yet we realize that all we have done is only a start in the right direction."

One-Cash Crop Deprecated

One important change in the program of the Farm Security Administration—which extends farm purchase and rehabilitation loans to tenants and sharecroppers—provides that no loans will be approved when the would-be buyer's farm plan provides for growing only one cash crop. This policy, Mr. Wallace said, is expected to popularize" the practice of crop-rotation and diversification in single-crop areas, particularly in the cotton South.

Recognizing that insecurity of tenure leads to misuse of land, because tenant farmers can afford to conserve soil resources only when they have an interest in the land extending over several years, the Secretary directed the FSA to intensify efforts to help its borrowers obtain longer-term and better written farm leases. This agency also was instructed to make grants, whenever feasible, to low-income farmers for conservation work.

To Pay For Soil Conservation

Under changes in the AAA crop control programs, greater subsidies will be paid co-operating farmers who employ desirable conservation practices which are normally not carried out on a large number of farms. Payments for common conservation practices were decreased.

The Secretary also instructed local AAA committees to "require farmers to meet stricter soil conservation performance requirements before granting credit for soil-building practices"—the basis on which conservation payments are made.

The Soil Conservation Service was directed to work more closely with other Agriculture Department units in supplying technical guidance and where possible in lending equipment to farmers for conservation work. The Bureau of Agriculture Economics and the Extension Service were asked to place greater emphasis on conservation in their educational and promotional activities.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Taking issue with critics in and outside the administration, Secretary Henry Wallace defended the certificate plan of processing taxes today as a method of stimulating business activity and thereby helping rather than hurting consumers.

In a sharply worded statement, the Agriculture Department head denied inferences of a cabinet colleague, Secretary Henry Morgenthau of the Treasury, and Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve System, that the plan would be a "regressive tax on consumers."

Mr. Wallace said the tax was designed to "bring about parity relationships between prices and incomes of agriculture and other industries."

"Back of this objective is the recognition of the fact, repeatedly demonstrated by actual experience, that the maintenance of farm income at a parity level means more jobs for industrial workers, more purchasing power in the hands of consumers, increased business activity, and an improved condition of the Federal Treasury," the secretary said.

He added that while the agricultural situation had improved in recent years, farm income was now only 75 per cent of the "parity" goal of the Administration farm program.

S. O. of N. J. Advances Bunker Fuel Oil Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has raised the price of bunker fuel oil at North Atlantic ports 35 cents to $1.50 a barrel.

The higher price was called for, the company said, by increased tanker transportation costs.

The company will also meet recently advanced heating oil quotations at New York and New England points by boosts of 4/10 cent a gallon.

Cranberry Crop 41 P. C. Larger Than Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 1939 cranberry crop of 671,000 barrels was 41 per cent larger than the 475,700 barrels produced last year.

The Agriculture Department reported growing conditions had been very favorable in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, while the New Jersey crop also was larger than last year.

Production by principal states for 1939 follows: Massachusetts, 465,000 barrels; Wisconsin, 108,000; New Jersey, 80,000.

Congressional Battle on Sugar Seen in Offing; Trade Bullish

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Formal announcement that the sugar quota system will be reinstated beginning next week (next year) was not much surprise to the sugar trade here. It had been virtually forecast—despite anonymous official statements—since the announcement that the Cuban duty would be cut back to 90 cents again, and even before that.

Cuban sugar futures (No. 3 Contract on the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange) has been steadily rising since the middle of December and had so far discounted the announcement that on the day it appeared they actually sold off three or four points, though actually reinstatement of the 90-cent duty from the recent $1.50 (per cwt.) duty makes Cuban sugar some 60 cents more valuable here. No. 3 contracts never did sell off by the amount of the September increase in the duty, indicating that the trade never really thought the abandonment of the quotas, with its automatic lifting of the Cuban duty, would stick.

The Puerto Rican Situation

The big question now is whether, when the quotas are reinstated, they will be retroactively adjusted to the shipments made in the last three months of free sugar movement. This particularly concerns the Puerto Rican people, for this island has been the chief beneficiary of the lifting of the quotas and practically the only area which has taken advantage of the lifting of the lid.

On a quota of around 800,000 tons, the Puerto Ricans have shipped in an excess of about 250,000 tons in the last three months, cleaning up their stocks accumulated for some years. If their 1940 quota is docked by this amount they will be cut back to round 550,000 tons against 1939 shipments of over 1,000,000.

It doesn't seem likely this will be done. First, the Puerto Ricans are much liked by the Administration, being under the wing of Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes. More important, perhaps, it would be extremely difficult to make such a cut without violent protests, for if the cut was allocated out only against those producers who had overshipped, the effect would be disastrous on them and if it was apportioned round among all the Puerto Rican companies including those who had not taken advantage of the quota lifting, the latter would have a very reasonable kick.

Recent Administration sugar action indicates particular friendliness to the Cubans. They were the chief sufferers from the September slate-cleaning, for they had counted on increased European demand to offset the punishment they took in the raising of their duty from 90 cents to $1.50 a pound. That increased European demand didn't materialize, and it is estimated that some 300,000 tons of Cuban sugar below the quota has not been put through the Customs here.

Cuban Duty Now Effective

The Cuban duty goes back this week, i. e. in 1939, not next week, i. e. 1940. That is important, because a few days are thus allowed for the sugar to be put through customs and come in under the 1939 quota. If it is held over to next week, it would presumably be counted under the 1940 quota, which would be a substantial blow.

On the other hand, a good part of this dutiable Cuban sugar here is not in the hands of people with a direct interest in the Cuban quota. It is held by refiners, unlikely to put up some $18.00 a ton out of cash to increase inventory just before the date of the annual statement, all merely to save the Cubans from losing part of their 1940 quota.

The conventional picture of sugar's last three months is as follows: The war sent the price awhirling, both world sugar (No. 4 contract) and Cuban dutiable sugar (No. 3 contract). So to prevent this price runaway, the President scrapped the quota system. Then the price tumbled, and now that domestic dutiable and duty-free is down at pre-war levels, he has reinstated the quota system.

There is more to it than that. The war set everybody a-buying, including speculators, jobbers, retailers, and housewives. A million tons moved into invisible supplies in a week. Then the President removed the quota system. But that was not the reason for the subsequent sell-off which carried most sugar prices back to where they started, for the bearish effect of the lifting of the quota was offset by the bullish effect of the automatic raising of the Cuban duty.

Sugar Trade Now Bullish

Actually, domestic sugars sold off because everybody sobered up, including housewives, and then had heavy sugar supplies to use up—and meanwhile, the anticipated European demand did not materialize, and so the world contract sold off and took the domestic contract down with it sympathetically. Britain requisitioned the Empire crop and did not make the expected call on Cuba, though it is now again beginning to buy from that island.

Thus sugar has this autumn had a run-up and a run-down almost exactly parallel to that of the autumn of 1914 except that the 1939 jiggle was about a cent and in 1914 it was about three cents.

From here on the trade is rather bullish. Though Britain has given indications that she will try to revive her refined sugar export business, for the same reason that Lancashire is trying to talk London into an export subsidy on British cotton goods—on the other hand, there is a chance that the United Kingdom, the largest net importer of sugar, may resume the policy of stocking up reserves which was blocked in the summer of 1938 by the short beet crop and the upswing of world sugar then to a top of 1.60 cents.

Also, most of the Empire sugar, and the Javan crop, which is sold en bloc by the Dutch official NIVAS agency, has a long sea-lane to travel, which may favor British purchases from Cuba.

Beet Sugar People Aggressive

The whole Jones-Costigan Sugar Act will be opened wide for revision in the coming Congress and battle lines are already being drawn. The domestic beet people will want the Cuban sugar quota cut, while the Louisiana cane people will want their quota increased and the Florida people will sound off again for complete scuttling of the quota system.

The domestic beet people have now reached their quota, and are invading traditional cane sugar territory in a big way, absorbing enormous freight costs. They have moved into the Pacific Coast territory so effectively as to discourage the Hawaiians almost completely from their fond desire for a lifting of the restriction on offshore refined sugar, and they are shipping beet granulated through the Canal and laying it down on the Atlantic seaboard.

Chief beneficiaries of the reinstatement of the whole system will be the Cuban producers, who were main sufferers from its adjournment. The Puerto Ricans will lose their advantage. The Philippines aren't much affected one way or the other, for their production costs are too high anyway for them to profitably ship in excess of their 950,000 tons of duty-free allowance, which incidentally will begin to be shrunk in 1941 as the price of independence.

The trade guess on the coming quota is round 7,000,000 tons, which would be ample. After last year's official juggling with the figures, nobody here trusts his own guess any more, as the law has so many expansion and contraction joints that the Department of Agriculture can evidently put the quota at just about whatever figure it wants.

Canada's First War Loan Scheduled Soon

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's first war loan of the present conflict probably will make its appearance early in 1940, a statement on behalf of Finance Minister J. L. Ralston issued through the Public Information Bureau said.

Colonel Ralston will be chairman of the committee and the five former ministers of finance now living will be members. They are: Sir Thomas White, Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. Charles Dunning, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, and Hon. E. N. Rhodes.

The provincial treasurers of every province also have consented to serve.

Missouri Pacific Shows Gain in Operating Net

ST LOUIS (AP) — The Missouri Pacific Railroad reported substantial increases in net operating income for November, and for the first 11 months of 1939, over corresponding periods last year.

Net income for November was $831,741 compared with $717,481 in November, 1938, and for the 11 months this year was $6,215,212 compared with $4,898,040.

U. S. Potato Crop Below 1938

The potato crop for the United States totals 360,992,000 bushels, compared with 374,163,000 bushels harvested in 1938, and 372,258,000 bushels the 10-year average, 1928-1937. This production estimate is only slightly below the November preliminary indication of 361,765,000 bushels.

Slight Decrease In Ginned Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Dec. 13 totaled 11,275,550 running bales, counting 169,424 round bales as half bales, and excluding linters.

Ginnings to Dec. 13 last year totaled 11,412,139 bales, including 155,680 round bales, and in 1937 ginnings were 16,803,013 bales, including 297,160 round bales.

American-Egyptian cotton included in the ginnings totaled 21,539 bales this year, compared with 16,876 bales last year, and 8,555 in 1937.

Ontario Gold Output Off

TORONTO (CP)—Production of 62 gold mines in Ontario in November totaled $9,860,789, compared with $10,003,258 in October, the Ontario Department of Mines announced.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 203

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at close of business on January 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, December 26, 1939.

OBrion Russell & Co.

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Export Excess $57,332,000 In November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Secretary Harry Hopkins announced today that November merchandise exports exceeded imports by $57,332,000, boosting the year's export excess to $738,532,000.

Exports remained ahead of imports, Mr. Hopkins said, in spite of a boost in imports which he described as reflecting "the general improvement in business activity in the United States during recent months and the relatively heavy demand for various imported crude materials and semi-manufactures."

In November, the United States sold $292,734,000 worth of goods abroad and imported $235,402,000 worth. In November, 1938, exports were $252,381,000 and imports $176,187,000.

For the first 11 months of the year, exports amounted to $2,809,725,000 and imports $2,071,193,000, compared with last year's corresponding figures of $2,825,496,000 for exports and $1,789,082,000 for imports.

Exports declined 12 per cent, judged by Mr. Hopkins as a seasonal decline, from October, but November imports were 9 per cent larger than in October.

"The decline in the value of total exports during November," Mr. Hopkins said "resulted chiefly from reduced shipments of agricultural products, especially raw cotton, grain and fruits. Among non-agricultural exports, coal, crude petroleum, naval stores, aluminum and agricultural implements also showed declines in value as compared with October, while aircraft, automobiles, copper, and iron and steel manufactures were considerably larger in value than in October."

"During the first 11 months of 1939," the Commerce Department chief said in a statement, "the value of merchandise exports was slightly less than that for the corresponding period of 1938, although in actual volume shipments during 1939 were slightly higher than in the preceding year. This difference reflects the relatively low commodity prices which prevailed generally during the first eight months of the year."

The secretary also said that the European war had been "depressing" on agricultural exports as a whole, although causing some increases in shipments of cotton to certain countries and boosting soy bean exports. Tobacco and fresh fruit shipments have dropped off materially since the war.

U. S. Steel Shipments Largest Since 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. reported it shipped to consumers last month the largest amount of finished steel products since May, 1937.

With the industry operating close to practical capacity, November shipments of "Big Steel" totaled 1,270,894 tons, an increase of 52,349 over the October figure and 591,241 ahead of the November, 1938, total.

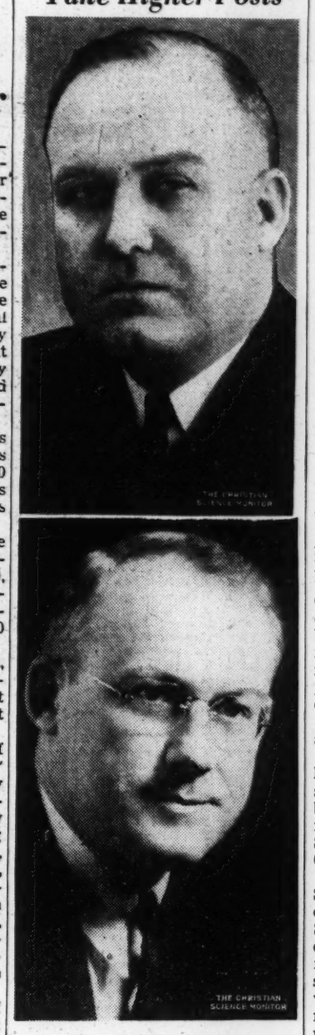
In May, 1937—around the peak of recovery from the depression lows—shipments amounted to 1,304,039. But by November, 1937, following the autumn business collapse, shipments had dropped to 587,241.

For 11 months this year the total was 9,347,866 against 5,931,164 in the comparable 1938 period.

Reading Operating Net Up

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Reading Company reported a net railway income for the month of November of $1,240,280—an increase of $311,061 over income for November, 1938. Net railway operating income for the 11 months ending Nov. 30 was $10,820,073—an increase of $1,821,104 over the same period the previous year.

Take Higher Posts



Sears Officials

Above: R. J. De Motte, General Manager of Sears, Roebuck & Co., to succeed J. M. Barker as Treasurer of the company. Below: C. J. Humm, General Auditor and Assistant Comptroller of the Sears firm, will become Comptroller, succeeding Mr. Barker, who also held the latter position.

U. S. Trade Drops With Argentina; In Second Place

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—A Finance Ministry analysis showed the United States had declined as a buyer and seller in Argentine markets the first 11 months of 1939, but still was second only to the United Kingdom and Ulster.

United States sales to Argentina fell from 17.7 per cent of the total in a comparable period of 1938 to 16.4 per cent this year, while United Kingdom and Ulster sales rose from 18.3 to 20.1 per cent.

Germany held third place in sales with 9.9 per cent, a drop of 1.1, and was fifth in purchases behind Holland and Belgium.

United States purchases were 160,599,000 pesos ($36,696,871). 11.3 per cent of Argentina's exports.

Sale of Passenger Cars Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported November retail sales of passenger cars amounted to 257,336 compared with 236,584 in October.

For 11 months retail sales of passenger cars totaled 2,449,423 compared with 1,715,727 in the like 1938 period.

Commercial vehicle sales for 11 months mounted to 478,625 from 351,203 in the 1938 period.

$19,500,000 Rail Holdings Sold for Song

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—A block of 150,000 shares of Missouri Pacific Railway preferred stock for which the late Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland paid $19,500,000 a decade ago was sold at auction here today for $30,600, an average of 20.4 cents a share.

The entire block, sold to Allen & Co., a Wall Street securities firm, had been the property of Alleghany Corp., holding company which the Van Sweringens organized in 1929 as a corporate base for their pyramid of railroad and other properties.

The sale attracted only a few active bidders and the auctioneer, M. H. Collins, cleaned up the whole affair in about 15 minutes.

Disposal of the stock by this means had been authorized by the Federal Court upon application of the present officers of Alleghany Corp. Financial circles believed the desire to sell at this time was based on tax considerations, but it was recalled also that Alleghany managers previously had hinted of plans for a complete liquidation of the Missouri Pacific investment.

Alleghany still owns a considerable amount of Missouri Pacific securities, including more than half a million shares of common stock and a sizable amount of bonds. The entire investment was reported to have cost the Van Sweringens something like $70,000,000.

Announcement that the Van Sweringens had obtained control of the 10,000-mile Missouri Pacific System was made in 1930 and caused a sensation in railroad and financial circles. It climaxed a series of spectacular rail deals by which the Van Sweringens had risen from obscurity as suburban real estate operators in Cleveland to railroad capitalists of the first magnitude.

Their dream was to link Missouri Pacific with their other key properties—Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio and Erie, and thus establish the first American transcontinental system.

However, repercussions of the crash of 1929 began to weaken the foundations of their empire not long after the Missouri Pacific had been taken into it.

The whole structure, which at one time was rated as having resources of three billion dollars, crashed under the financial strain of the early 1930's and in October, 1935, the controlling shares of Alleghany Corp. were sold under the hammer in New York for $3,121,000 to satisfy bank loan claims of $48,000,000.

The Missouri Pacific in 1933 filed for reorganization under the National Bankruptcy Act and is still under the preferred control of the courts. Stock sold in the stock exchange today from 87 cents to 62 cents a share. A lower than quoted market price is not uncommon in the auction of large blocks of securities.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 724,070
1939 volume to date 257,997,463
1938 volume to date 289,909,539

Stocks Decline In Moderately Active Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP) — The stock market hovered around lows for the session today after substantial year-end selling clipped fractions to 2 points or more from yesterday's quotations.

Dealings were at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares, the fastest pace in a fortnight. Trading was brisk early in the day, however, and transactions slowed in the afternoon.

Steels and rails failed to respond to favorable statistics circulating in the financial district.

Rubbers, mail orders, farm implements, aircrafts, utilities, metals and some oils gave ground.

Yielding up fractions to around 2 were Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, United Aircraft, Western Union, Kennecott Copper, New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Westinghouse, Union Carbide and U. S. Gypsum.

Backward in the curb were Cities Service, Creole Petroleum and Lake Shore Mines.

Some foreign dollar loans gained fractions to a point or more in the bond market today.

German General Electric 6½s of '40 and '48 each gained more than 4 points. Italy 7s were up fractionally. Belgium 6½s were up about 2 points.

The corporate division was mixed, but year end selling tended to depress values in the thin market toward the close.

U. S. Treasury issues beat a narrow path, holding around the peaks of the rebound from the September war break.

Up a point or more in the foreign division were Australia 4½s, Denmark 6s, Taiwan Electric Power 5½s and Norway 4s.

New York Central Consolidated 4s dropped a point. Off fractions were American & Foreign Power 5s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Walworth 4s.

Small gains were credited to Anaconda Copper 4½s, Continental 2¾s, and International Telephone 5s.

U. S. Rubber Will Not Raise Offer For Fisk Rubber

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Rubber Co. has announced it had made its final offer for purchase of the Fisk Rubber Corp. of Chicopee Falls, Mass.

The announcement came in the midst of a proxy battle being waged by United States Rubber on the one side and led on the other by Whitfield Reid of Springfield, Mass.

The company stated: "United States Rubber Co. positively will not raise its offer to buy the assets of the Fisk Rubber Corp.

"Whitfield Reid, who states that he is chairman of a stockholders committee, is soliciting proxies to vote against the proposed sale and asking Fisk stockholders to hold out for a higher price.

"The United States Rubber Company's offer is one-quarter share of U. S. Rubber common stock and $6.75 in cash for each share of Fisk common stock after paying off the Fisk Rubber Corp. preferred stock at $110 per share, its call price.

"Therefore, the stockholders of Fisk Rubber Corp. at their meeting on Friday, Dec. 29, 1939, must decide whether they want to accept this offer or turn it down. No other offer at any other price can be considered at such meeting.

"Before the negotiations for sale of Fisk Rubber Corp. became known, the Fisk common stock sold at around $10 a share and Fisk preferred stock at below $90 a share. Even now, Fisk common is selling at only $14 a share and Fisk preferred at $102 a share, both of which prices are below the offer of U. S. Rubber Co."

15c Pound Drop Today In Silk Price Futures

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The price of raw silk dropped 15 cents a pound in futures dealings today in reversal of a recent steep climb which had carried the value of the fibre more than $2 a pound above the quotation prevailing a year ago.

The decline was the permissible limit for a single day. Several times during the December rise the price rose the full limit.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 27

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.94⅜	$3.95	$8.2397
Cables	3.94⅞	3.95⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0223¾	.0224	†
Belgium—belga	.1675	.1667	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2245	.2244½	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5313	.5310	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2382	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2272	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0368x	.0368x	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2270	.2270	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1800	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3550	.3550	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3012	.3015	.6180
Java—florin	.5355	.5355	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2469	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0781	.0775	*
Straits—dol	.4645	.4640	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8862	.8850	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1715x	.1715x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67	66¾	66¾	— ¾
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	2	48¼	47½	48¼	— ¾
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	21	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	22	22	22	Dec21
27½	15⅞	Addressg (1.40)	8	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	15	55¾	54⅛	55¾	+1⅜
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	Dec26
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	45	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	13	12¼	12½	— ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Dec15
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	12	21½	20⅝	20½	−1¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (1g)	2	9¼	9	9	— ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	13	177	173½	176½	+1½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12½	12	12	
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	9	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¼	68	68	Dec19
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	27	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	54¼	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	1	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
43½	16¾	Am Airlines	19	44⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	13	10½	10¼	10½	
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	Dec26
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	46½	46¼	46½	+ ½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	112¾	111½	111¾	— ⅝
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176¾	176¼	176¼	Dec22
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	30½	30	30½	— ½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	49	48	48	
25½	13½	Am Cn & C (1g)	12	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ⅝
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130	130	130	+ ¾
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	5	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec22
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	32	2	1⅞	1⅞	
25½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	19¾	19	19	−1½
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	24½	23⅜	23⅜	−1⅞
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	6	6	6	Dec26
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec26
59⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	15	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	21	20⅞	20	20½	— ⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	55	55	55	−3½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	16	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3	2⅞	3	
40⅛	22⅜	Am Metal (1)	9	23	22⅜	23	+ ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	— ⅛
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	32	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	6	56¾	55½	55½	−1½
49	28	AP&L 5 pf (4k)	18	47¼	46⅛	46½	— ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	196	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	28	16	15⅜	15¾	— ⅜
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	4	68⅜	66	66	−3½
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	10	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2g)	33	50¾	50	50	— ½
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138½	138¼	138¼	−1⅞
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	11	66½	66½	66½	
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	16	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅝
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	4	12½	12	12	— ½
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	13	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¾
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	5	14¾	14	14	— ⅝
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	17	170½	170	170½	— ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	13	84¾	83½	84	
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	50	85¾	84⅞	85	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	4	149	149	149	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	20	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	40	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	96	95½	96	+ ⅞
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	21	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	45½	44	44	−2
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	39	39	39	+1
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	81	30⅜	29½	29½	— ⅝
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	4	37	37	37	
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	18	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	12	12	12	−2½
3¾	1½	A P W Paper	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	3	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	Dec26
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	106	105	106	Dec26
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	17	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	3	46	46	46	
65	50	Amour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	16	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Dec26
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜	Dec22
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	77	77	77	Dec22
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Dec16
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	116	23⅞	22¾	23⅜	— ⅜
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	7	53	52⅝	53	+ ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	13	22	21½	22	— ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14½	14½	14½	−1¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	6	16½	15	16	−2
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	13	21	20¾	21	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	55	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64½	64	64½	Dec23
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Dec16
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	Dec19
9⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	20	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
B							
21¼	9½	Bald Loco et	18	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	34	5½	5⅛	5⅜	— ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	11	7⅛	6⅞	7	
30½	11½	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	2	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
21½	10¼	Barber As (⅛g)	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	34	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	Dec21
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	128	126	126	−2
9⅜	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+7⅛
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	25	30	28¾	29⅞	— ⅜
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	2	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ¼
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(3½)	1	56	56	56	Dec26
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
100	60¼	Beth Stl (11½g)	90	81⅝	79⅜	79⅞	−1¾
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	7	113½	113	113	−1¼
32¾	18⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	28	27⅝	27⅝	Dec26
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	18¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	23	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅜
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
34¾	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	24	22	21⅜	21½	— ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	14	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Dec26
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	28	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	27	24¾	24	24½	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	32	31⅛	31½	−1
7¾	5½	Brew Corp (.60)	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	20	21¼	21	21⅛	
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	36	36	36	
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52	52	52	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	12	12	12	Dec22
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	18	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	48	48	48	
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1½g)	6	22¾	22	22½	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	Dec14
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyr Eric (½g)	17	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	4	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	5	30¼	30	30	— ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	5	18½	18⅜	18½	
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	38	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	4	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4	4	4	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	14⅜	14½	14½	— ¾
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	14	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ¾
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec15
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1⅜	1½	1½	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	15	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.60g)	5	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	32	17¾	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	62	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	6	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ½
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24	24	24	— ½
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.15g)	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	5	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	15	55	53	53½	−1⅜
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	31	29⅝	28⅞	29	— ½
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	16	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	*8	24½	23⅜	23⅜	— ¾
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	18	3¼	3	3	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
15¾	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	8	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	−1⅛
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Dec13
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	22	36⅝	35¼	35⅝	−1⅜
13	5¼	Cert-teed Prod	8	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	6	20	20	20	Dec20
30	17	Cham P&F(1.60g)	2	25½	25½	25½	
21½	⅜	Checker Cab	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Dec23
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	50	39¼	38⅜	38⅞	— ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+1½
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	13	4	4	4	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	30	⅛	¼	¼	
3⅜	⅝	Chi & N West pf	10	1	1	1	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	23	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	14	⅜	½	½	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Dec26
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Dec15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	11	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	7	⅜	½	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec26
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅞	Childs Co	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	54	89¼	88¼	88⅝	— ½
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	9	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	2	3½	3½	3½	
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	10	36½	34¾	34¾	−1¼
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	10	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅜
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	5	34½	34¼	34¼	— ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	5	117	116½	116½	— ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Dec18
17⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	32	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	3	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
24⅞	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18	18	18	Dec21
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	9	25	24½	24¾	Dec26
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	82	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	85	85	85	Dec22
15⅜	6⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41k)	11	17½	16¾	17	+ ¼
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	45⅜	45¼	45½	+ ¼
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec15
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	24	52¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅞
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅝	Com'l Solvents	44	13½	12¾	13	
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	94	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	18	68	67	67¼	— ¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	122	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	5	Congress Cigar	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	12	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	— ¼
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	84	29⅛	29½	29¾	
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	10	107⅜	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅝
2½	⅞	Con Film Ind	13	⅞	¾	⅞	
12½	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	4	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	Dec26
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	79	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	10	2	1½	1½	— ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3¾	1	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ¾
17¾	9⅛	Contain Cp(⅓g)	7	16¼	16	16⅛	— ¼
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	14	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
2	1	Cont

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Cloth Trade Quiet; Prices Firm

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — With most of the converting trade occupied closely by the year-end inventory problems, and many large users of cotton gray goods giving more attention to sales and distribution matters than to the question of gray goods supply, the primary cotton gray goods markets drifted aimlessly during the past week or 10 days, and entered the usual quiet period which precedes the close of the year.

Buying was not active, nor was there any noticeable pressure to sell, but there was enough small lot dealing to keep a line on prices, which continued steady and firm throughout the market.

The flurry of buying which featured the early half of the month, seems to have dispelled doubts of the holding power of present sale levels, and there are now far more who are looking for an upturn in gray goods activity and in gray goods prices than there are who expect any substantial reaction either in sales or in prices.

Reversal of Attitude

This is such a complete reversal of the psychological attitude of the market a month ago that it is significant in accounting for the relative firmness of prices during the past few days, in spite of the lack of any considerable buying.

The foreign demand for American cotton goods once more became a market factor when renewed inquiry was reported for 150,000,000 yards of tent fabric for shipment to Europe. The French government is supposed to be the buyer, and delivery is wanted so promptly that it was found impossible to supply the quantity required from the comparatively few mills that are now running on shelter-tent duck.

Accordingly, the specifications were changed so that the inquiry could fit into the scope of production lines already on the looms in a larger number of mills. It is expected that the orders will be placed during the coming week to fill this need.

The heavier types of fabrics have been relatively more active during the past week or ten days than have the lighter weight goods, but no particlar changes in price have taken place either in light or heavy-weight goods.

Ducks Active

Ducks have been moving quite actively to domestic users as well as to foreign buyers. There has been trading the past week both in flat ducks, in army ducks and in numbered ducks, and prices, though not quotably higher, have been well maintained, both for spot and for forward delivery.

Osnaburgs have been sought after in some parts of the bag trade, but seldom have been available for the deliveries wanted. Prices have been firm, and in some cases quotations were a trifle higher for the preferred deliveries.

Drills have been moving moderately into normal trade channels, and prices have held unchanged. There was a slightly firmer undertone reported, with fewer mills willing to shade quotations.

Sheetings have been relatively quiet but prices have held steady and such fill in lots as were bought came at the best prices recorded during the preceding week. Bag makers who had sought prices on some of the medium weights, appear not to have put through much actual trading.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Askd
Bk of Am NTS (SF (2.40)	33½	35½
Bank of Man (.80a)	16¼	17¾
Bank of N Y (14)	433	443
Bankers Tr (2)	58½	60½
Bk Tr (4)	70½	75½
Cen Han Bk&Tr(4)	100	103
Chase Nat (1.40)	35	37
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	48½	58½
Commercial (8)	164	170
Con Bk&Tr (1.80)	41½	45½
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	59¼	60¼
Empire Tr (.60)	10¾	11¾
First Nat (Bos) (2)	45½	47½
First Natl (100)	1875	1915
Guaranty (12)	280	285
Irving Tr (.60)	11¾	12¾
Manufacturers Tr (2)	37	39
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52½	54½
Natl City (1)	27½	29
N Y Trust (5)	109	112
Public (1½)	29½	31½
Title G & T	3¼	4¼
Insurance Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	124½	128½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	50¼	52¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	30¼	32¼
Am Equit (1)	21¼	22¾
Am Ins Nwk (1½a)	13	14½
Am Reins (1.60)	44½	46½
Am Reserve (1½)	22¼	23¾
Am Surety (2½)	48	50
Automobile (1a)	32¼	34¼
Balt Amer (.20a)	6½	7½
Carolina (1.30)	28¼	29¾
City of N Y (1.20)	23	24½
Conn Gen Life (.80)	26	28
Contin Cas (1.20a)	35½	37½
Fid & Dep (4a)	125½	127½
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9½	10¾
Frnk Fire (1a)	30¾	32¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	41¾	44
Georg Home (1a)	23½	25½
Globe & Rep (½)	11	12½
Globe & Rut	16	18½
Glens Falls (1.60)	40	42
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	27¾	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27
Hartford Fire (2a)	82½	85½
Home Fire Sec	1⅝	2½
Home Ins (1.20a)	32	34
Homestead (1)	19½	21
Knick'bk'er (½)	9	10
Lincoln Fire	2½	2⅝
Maryland Cas	2½	3⅜
Mass Bond (3½)	61	63
Merc Ins Pr	3	4½
National Fire (2)	63	65
National Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46½	48½
New York Fire (.80)	15¾	17¼
North East Insurance	3¼	4¼
North River (1)	25½	27
Phoenix (2a)	78	82
Prov Wash (1a)	34	36
Rep Ins Tex (1.20)	27¾	29¼
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	26	27½
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4½
St Paul Fire (8)	241	247
Springfield (4½a)	123½	127½
Sun Life (15)	285	335
Travelers (16)	431	441
U S Fid & G (1) xd	21¾	23¼
U S Fire (2)	51½	53½
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	35½

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50; export FAS NY 12.60. Tin easy; spot and nearby 50.00; forward 47.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.0. Quicksilver 158.00-160.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-'43	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 3¼s '46-'44	110.9	110.9	110.9
1 4s '54-'44	114.27	114.27	114.27
1 3s '48-'46	110.16	110.16	110.16
4 4¼s '52-'47	119.29	119.29	119.29
5 2s '50-'48	102.31	102.31	102.31
2 2¾s '54-'51	107.11	107.8	107.11
1 2¾s '54-'51 reg	107.8	107.8	107.8
3 3s '55-'51	110.8	110.7	110.7
2 2¼s '53-'51	102.24	102.24	102.24
19 2¾s '59-'46	106.22	106.19	106.22

Home Owners Loan

10 3s '52-'44	107.25	107.24	107.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
23 Alleghany cv 5s '44	76½	75⅞	76
1 Alleghany Cv 5s '49	67½	67½	67½
5 Allgehany 5s '50 st	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
19 Am & For P5s 2030	63¾	63¼	63½
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Am Int 5½s '49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Am T & T 5½s '34	109¼	108⅞	108⅞
6 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108	108⅜
8 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	107½	207½	107½
17 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¾	106½	106½
26 Ang C Nitrate deb '67	37½	37½	37½
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	49	49	49
3 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
18 AT & SF 4s '95	105¼	105⅛	105¼
10 AT & SF 4½s '48	102½	102⅛	102⅛
2 AT & SF T Sh L 4s '58	110	110	110
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	133¼	133¼	133¼
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	73	73	73
3 A C Line clt 4s '52	59½	59¼	59¼
5 A C Line 4½s '64	59	59	59
5 A C Line 5s '45	72	71	72
10 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37	37	37
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
18 B & O rfg 6s '95	28¼	28	28¼
17 B & O rfg 6s '95 ct	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
5 B O 1st 5s '96 P ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 B & O 1st 5s '48 ct	67	67	67
20 B & O rfg 5s '95	26½	26¼	26½
36 B & O rfg 5s '95 ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
12 B & O 5s '96 F	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 B & O 5s '96 P ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
11 B & O 5s 2000 D	26¼	26¼	26½
26 B & O 5s 2000 D ct	26½	26¼	26½
67 B & O cv 4½s '60	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
1 B & O cv 4½s '60 ct	15⅜	15	15
35 B & O 1st 4s '48	65½	65	65½
2 B & O PLE & WV 4s '41	58¼	58⅛	58⅛
7 B & O S W 5s '50	45	45	45
3 B & O S W 5s '50 ct	44½	44	44½
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	73¼	73	73
5 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	101	101	101
3 Beth Pa 5s '60 C	132¾	132⅞	132⅞
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅛	106¾	106¾
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
27 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¼	107¼	106¾
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Boston & Me 5s '67	43¾	43¾	43¾
12 Bost & Me 4¾s '61	44	43¾	44
14 Boston & Me 5s '55	44	43⅝	44
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41 ct	57	57	57
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109	109	109
54 Bkly Hats Tr 4½s '66	84¼	84¼	84¼
34 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	83½	83¼	83¼
5 Bkly Qn C & Sb cn 5s '41	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
25 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	89	88½	89
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105	105¼
4 Bur C R&No 5s '34	5¾	5⅜	5⅜
4 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝
10 Bush Term 5s '55	39¾	39½	39½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50	50	50
5 Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 San Sou 5s '62	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	105	104⅝	105
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	103½	103	103
9 Can Uat Ry 4½s '56	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '44	107	107	107
10 Can Pac 5s '54	81	80⅝	80⅝
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	81¼	81¼	81¼
45 Can Pac 4½s '60	77¼	77¼	77¼
8 Can Pac 4s perp	62¼	61¾	61¾
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	78	78	78
4 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3	3	3
6 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2¾	2¾	2¾
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	110	110	110
18 Cen New Eng 4s '61	41½	41¼	41¼
40 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	49⅝	49⅝
36 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17	16¼	16½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	12	12	12
12 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	14⅜	14¼	14½
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	72	72	72
3 C&O 4½s '92	123¼	123¼	123¼
3 C&O 3½s '96D	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	14⅝	15
22 Chi & Erie rfg 5s '71A	80½	79½	80
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	76¼	76	76
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89¼	88⅝	88⅝
15 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18⅝	18	18
3 Chi&E Ill 1st 5s '51 ct	17½	17½	17½
16 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24¼	23¾	24⅛
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	6¾	6¼	6¼
168 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6⅝	6¾
66 CMSP&P ajs 2000	1⅞	1¾	1¾
18 CMSP & P 6s '89C	25½	25	25⅛
3 CM&SP 4½s '89 RR	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
54 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23½	23⅛	23⅛
1 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	22	22	22
2 Chi&NW 4½s '36	16	16	16
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
9 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15¾	15½	15½
48 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅜	3¼	3¼
4 Chi & NW 4½s-2037	9	8½	8½
13 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9	8½	8½
17 Chi & NW 4s '87	14½	14¼	14½
8 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13⅛	13	13
42 CRI & P 4½s '52A	6	5⅞	6
48 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	6	5¾	6
3 CRI&P 4s '88	13½	13½	13½
4 CRI&P 4s '88 reg	11¾	11¾	11¾
10 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
56 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
50 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
9 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
16 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
10 Chi Cons 7s '36	46	46	46
1 Cin Gas & El 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
16 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49½	49	49
10 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	69¾	69¾	69¾
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	82½	82½	82½
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89½	89½	89½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
10 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73½	73½	73½
17 Col & So 4½s '80	32	31½	31½
28 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104½	104	104
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104	104½
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	110	110
31 Comwith Edcv3½s '58	125⅞	125⅝	125⅝
25 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108½	108½	108½
7 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅝	106⅛	106½
13 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
2 Con Rys 4s '54	15	15	15
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108	108	108
3 Container 5s '43	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
22 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108⅛	108¼	108½
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30	29	29
2 Cuba R R 6s '46	32	32	32
62 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60½	60	60
52 D & R G 4s '36	9¼	8⅞	9
12 D & R G West 5s '55	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	2½	2¼	2½
2 D & D G West 5s '78	3½	3½	3½
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98½	98	98
6 Dul Missab&I 3½s '62	107	107	107
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	12	12	12
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109⅛	108¾	108¾
55 Erie rfg 5s '67	15¾	15⅛	15¾
70 Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅜	15	15⅛
32 Erie 1st 4s '96	49¾	49¼	49¾
27 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¾	21	21
4 Erie Gen Lien 4s '96 reg	18	18	18
7 Erie cv 4s '52 B	20	20	20
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	107½	107½	107½
1 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	102	102	102
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	105½	105½	105½
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	7⅞	7⅞
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	106½	106½	106½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	65¼	65	65
6 Goodrich 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	92	92	92
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99½	98¾	98¾
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	90	89½	89½
1 Gt Nor 6s '76	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	14⅝	14½	14½
29 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	14⅜	14⅜
36 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14⅜	14¼	14½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	12½	12½	12½
1 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	82¼	82¼	82¼
20 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	101½	101½	101½
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
30 Louis&N un 4s '40	101	27-32	101 27-32
14 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	87⅛	87	87
29 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83	82	82
4 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	110	110	110
7Maine Cen 4½s '60	51⅞	51½	51½
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	39	39	39
12 Manhat Ry 4s '90	78½	78½	78½
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	112¼	112¼	112¼
7 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101½	101⅜	101⅜
3 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	10	9⅞	9⅞
5 M&St. cn 5s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
9 M & StL 4s '49	2	2	2
15 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5½	5½	5½
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6⅞	6¼	6¼
13 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¼	6	6¼
13 M-K-Te 5s '62 A	17½	16½	16½
45 M-K-Te aj 5s '67	7⅞	7	7
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	14½	14½	14½
25 M-K-Te 1st 4s '90	27⅞	27½	27½
10 M-K-Te 4s '62 B	13¼	13¼	13¼
62 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2	1¾	1⅞
26 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14¼	14	14¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
44 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¼	14	14½
11 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14½	14	14
33 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	14½	14	14
31 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14	14	14
43 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅜	3¼	3¼
5 Mob&O 1st&Mdg 5s'47	20½	20½	20½
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
6 Mob & O 4½s '77	28	28	28
3 MonWPa PubSv4½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 MonWPa PubSv 6s '65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	100	100	100
N Orl Term 4s'53	67	67	67
5 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36¾	36¾	36¾
4 NO Tex&M 5½s'54 ct	35	35	35
2 NO Tex&M 5s'45 B	33	32½	32½
30 Nash Chatt & St L	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	56¼	56¼
116 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51½	50⅜	50½
22 NYC cn 4s'98	56½	56	56½
10 NYC 3¾s'46	74¼	74¼	74¼
28 NYC cv 3¼s'52	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
2 NYC & HR 4s'42	85½	85½	85½
7 NYC&HR 3½s'97	77⅜	77	77
7 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	56	56	56
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	61½	61¼	61½
39 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	54½	54	54½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NY Dock cv 5s'47	49	49	49
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	109½	109½	109½
43 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	18	18	18
19 NYNH&H cit 6s'40	27¾	27¼	27¼
10 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18	17¾	17¾
1 NYNH&H 4s'57	5	5	5
49 NY O&W rfgfi 4s'92	5¼	5	5
2 NY O&W gen 4s'55	2¾	2	2¾
2 NY & Q Gas 5s'51 A	105	105	105
1 NY Steam 3½s'63	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 NY C&W gen 5s'40	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	9½	9½	9½
1 NY S&W Term 5s'43	37	37	37
5 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110	110	110
16 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 NL&O Pow 5s '55A	110	109½	109½
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103	103	103
10 Nerf Sou 5s '61 A	11¾	11⅛	11⅛
7 Norf & W 4s '96	122¾	122¼	122¼
13 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
50 Nor Pac 6s 2047	51	50⅜	51
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	44	43⅜	43¾
25 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44	43½	43½
31 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	39¾	38½	39
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	65	64⅞	64⅞
28 Nor Pac 3s 2047	38½	38	38½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	110⅞	110½	110½
9 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	105¼	105	105
23 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	75½	75	75
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109	108⅝	109
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	76	76	76
24 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	110	109¾	110
6 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	83½	83	83
4 Pat Indust 4s '56	108	108	108
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108¼	108⅛	108¼
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	108	108
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¾	117½	117½
57 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
2 Prov Sec 4s '57	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	109	108¾	109
10 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
14 QMidw&Gulf 4s '57	109	109	109
1 eRadb 4½s '97 B	70	70	70
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56	56	56
7 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	98	97⅞	98
14 Rem Rand 4½s '56xw	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Republic Steel 5½s '54	107½	107½	107½
6 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s '56	95	95	95
17 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	28	27⅜	27¾
2 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	11	11	11
1 Roch G & E 3¼s '69	106¾	106¾	106¾
18 J & G 1¼ 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	8	8	8
13 StLPeo&NW5s'47	23	22¼	23
60 St L S F 5s '50 B	10¾	10½	10¾
30 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	10½	10½	10½
46 St L S F 4½s'78	10¼	10	10¼
34 StLSF4½s"fct st	10	9¾	10
35 St L S F 4s '50 A	10½	10⅛	10⅛
17 St L S F 4s'50A ct	10½	10	10½
4 St L SW 5s '52	18	18	18
12 St L SW rfg 5s'90	9⅞	9¾	9¾
7 SA&A Pass 4s '43	52	51¼	51½
1 San Diego G&E 4s'65	110½	110½	110½
3 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	19	18⅞	18⅞
31 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8	8
9 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7½	6¾	6¾
1 Sea A L aj 5s'49	1¾	1¾	1¾
15 Sea A L 4s '50 st	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12 Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Sea-All Fla6s'35A ct	3½	3¾	3¾
4 Sea All Fla 6s'35Bct	3¾	3¼	3¼
24 Shell Un 2½s '54	95½	95⅜	95½
4 Simmons cv 4s '52	99½	99½	99½
1 So Bell T&T 3s'79	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107½	107½	107½
6 So Col Pow 6s'47	105¼	105	105
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	97½	97¼	97½
14 Sou Pac 4½s'68	45½	45	45
98 Sou Pac 4½s'81	45	44½	44½
116 So Pac 4½s'81 reg	45	44⅜	44⅜
3 So Pac rfg 4s55	61½	61½	61½
3 So Pac rfg 4s 49	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜
43 So Pac 3¾s 46	52¾	52¾	52¾
26 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	46⅝	46	46½
5 So Ry gen 6s 56	77½	77	77
5 So Ry cn 5s 94	87¼	86¾	86¾
6 South Ry cn 5s94 reg	83	83	83
9 South Ry gen 4s56	59½	59¼	59¼
15 S W Bell T 3½s'64	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 S W Bell Tel 3s68	108	108	108
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Studebaker cv 6s45	98	98	98
4 Swift&Co 3¼s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Tex Corp 3s'59	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
7 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	110½	110⅜	110⅜
5 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	68½	67⅞	67⅞
8 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	68	68	68
13 Third Ave aj 5s'60	13¾	13¼	13¼
15 Third Ave 4s'60	50	49¾	50
1 Tide W&SoCo 3½s'52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	114	113⅞	114
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008

Gives Camp Site

Norvin Hewitt Green

Who is donating 150 acres of historic Hewitt estate in New Jersey to Cooper Union, for use as engineering camp, as memorial to his mother, Amy Hewitt Green, granddaughter of the founder of the Union.

Engineering Camp Of Cooper Union To Open in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Plans for the establishment of the Cooper Union engineering camp, an addition to the Union made possible by a gift from Norvin Hewitt Green, were announced here recently by Gano Dunn, President of the Union.

Title to the 150-acre tract, which will be known as the Green Engineering Camp and which includes 20 farm buildings and tenant houses, will be acquired by Cooper Union early in January. Development work will be begun at once, and the camp will be opened in 1940 as a summer center of engineering education.

The camp is to be established as a memorial to Mr. Green's mother, Amy Hewitt Green, granddaughter of Peter Cooper, the founder of Cooper Union.

"For years," Mr. Dunn said, "in the absence of an engineering camp of the kind enjoyed by many universities and other institutions of learning, the engineering students of Cooper Union have been obliged to learn the art of surveying by setting up their instruments and running their lines in Central Park, which a friendly city administration permitted them to do.

"The Trustees have decided to carry out at the camp not only the engineering activities related to surveying, but other activities associated with summer camps in connection with the development of the fine arts, and with the general objective of the social betterment of the students of Cooper Union."

Administration of the camp will be in charge of Dr. Edwin Sharp Burdell, Director of Cooper Union. While at the outset educational activities will be designed for the schools of engineering, it is planned eventually to make provision for the art schools. Week end expeditions of student and faculty groups will be a winter feature.

Buildings will be remodeled to provide instrument rooms, blue printing and dark rooms, recreation and reading rooms, a social hall, a mess hall, a kitchen, store rooms, a general workshop for repairs and handicraft work, drafting rooms, a lecture hall, and an infirmary. Facilities will ultimately be provided for outdoor sports, including tennis, baseball, volleyball, and swimming.

Frozen Food Locker Plants Spreading Fast in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—Nearly 50 new frozen food locker plants will go into operation in the Mid-South early in 1940, to be financed by private and Government capital. The plants, using Federal funds, are being constructed by rural electrification co-operative associations.

Five plants have been erected in Arkansas within the past 12 months at Little Rock, Stuttgart, Jonesboro, Batesville, and West Memphis. Nine additional Arkansas cities will have plants within a few months, and by late 1940 nearly 20 other Arkansas cities will have frozen food locker plants.

The first storage locker in Tennessee was built at Gallatin, in Middle Tennessee, 18 months ago. Now there are 12 in operation and others planned in various parts of the State.

Alabama farmers built their first one six months ago and now have an even dozen: One is being constructed in Georgia, where the industry is only beginning to develop. All plants in the Mid-South were built within the past 18 months and most of them in the past six months.

Although at first considered more of a novelty than an economical means of preserving vegetables, meats and fruits, the frozen food locker plants are said by cold-storage officials to be growing in popularity with farmers and city dwellers. It is not unusual for a plant's entire supply of lockers to be rented before the plant is in actual service, so great is the demand in some sections.

In Arkansas a group of Little Rock grocers have started construction of plants to be operated in connection with the retail sale of frozen and other foods in a complete grocery line. This is a new field for the plants in this section, inasmuch as previously, the plants have been used only for storing of individual customers' meats and vegetables, and occasionally some fruit.

Canners and grocery concerns have been scrambling into the business, with leaders in these fields expressing the view that before a great length of time probably one third of the perishable foods on the Nation's tables will be quick frozen, and the other two thirds divided about equally between canned and fresh.

Atom Smashing in Spotlight As Savants Open Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

W. H. Wells, supervisor of the Mammoth "Cannon," reported preliminary tests show it capable of a 4,000,000-volt atomic bombardment. They said that this is "the largest steady voltage ever applied to a vacuum tube," the previous record being some 3,000,000 volts.

Voltage of the apparatus is determined by observing the stream of gamma rays emitted by fluorine under bombardment by protons, the nuclei of hydrogen. Both men were confident they soon would be able to reach an ever greater electrical field in excess of 5,000,000 volts, which means a further increase in the hitting power of the apparatus—another step in mankind's dream of unleashing atomic power and perhaps training it to do useful work.

50,000,000 Miles an Hour

To date, only half of the maximum operating air pressure inside the 47-foot pear-shaped apparatus has been called into use, yet with the tremendous power already at their command East Pittsburgh physicists are firing subatomic particles at the very core of matter with speeds of more than 50,000,000 miles an hour.

"Before we can control nature we must understand her," Dr. Condon said, "and the answers to our questions lie inside the atom. By piercing the cores or nuclei of atoms, unbalancing them or blasting them to bits, we hope to learn more and more about these fundamental particles of matter."

The new "gun" is simply a machine which breaks up atoms into their smaller parts and then hurls these parts at thin metal discs, targets, about the size of a nickel. Electricity is the driving force behind the projectiles and this is built up in the form of a supply of electro-static energy by means of motors and two 60-foot belts in the pear-shaped tower.

How Conveyor Works

"If you have ever seen an old chain-bucket conveyer filling a watering tank from a well," explained Dr. Wells, "you have a pretty clear idea of how this electrical energy machine works. While each of the small buckets on the conveyor carries only a little water to the top and dumps it into the tank, eventually the tank is filled. On this same idea, small charges of electricity are sprayed onto the belts at the bottom of the pear-shaped electrical tank and are carried rapidly to the top where they are removed and stored up on a giant metal hemisphere or electrode. The electrode corresponds to the watering tank and the belts take the place of the buckets.

Once the accumulated charge of electricity is released from the electrode, it races down a 40-foot vacuum tube, largest of its kind in the world. The air in this tube is so completely exhausted that it contains only one seven hundred and sixty millionths as many air molecules (through which the charged particles must make their way) as are in the same volume of normal atmosphere. Once released within the tube, the particles are traveling between 30,000,000 and 100,000,000 miles an hour when they strike the targets at the bottom.

Westinghouse is interested in research of this type because it sees applications which some day may vitally affect industry.

Rings of Cotton

Mrs. Wanda K. Farr further "electrified" the gathering with her exhibition of photographs showing how she and associates at the Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y., first identified cellulose, the "steel work" of all plants, forming as rings of mercerized cotton within tiny chloroplasts, or color bodies of cells, in a particular type of sea-weed from Bermuda. The mercerized cellulose formed in microscopic rings and was distinguished from native cellulose particles by their blue coloration in iodine solutions.

"Mercerized" cellulose was first produced artificially by John Mercer in 1844 through the treatment of native cellulose (cotton fibers) with solutions of strong sodium hydroxide. Mrs. Farr concludes that mercerized cellulose particles are formed naturally in the living color bodies of plant cells and that they go directly into the formation of plant cell walls. She has taken the investigation still further to detect the formation of pure cellulose particles in cotton fiber, thus definitely establishing the existence of cellulose-forming bodies within individual plant cells.

To botanists this is a momentous discovery. For almost a century they have been able to observe the formation of starch in cells, but cellulose, the other main ingredient only plants can manufacture out of inorganic materials, has been more elusive.

New Expedition

Plans for a new expedition by the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution to explore a promising new archeological field at Tres Zapotes in Southern Mexico were announced as a plaster cast copy of a pre-Columbian stone monument, believed to bear the oldest date yet found in the Western Hemisphere, went on display here.

The copy has just been received from the National Museum of Mexico where the original is on display. The date it bears, according to Dr. Matthew W. Stirling of the Smithsonian Institution who unearthed the monument, is 6 eznab 1 uo of the Mayan calendar, which corresponds to Nov. 4, 291 B. C., according to correlation methods of Dr. Herbert J. Spinden. This date is 193 years earlier than the so-called Tuxtla statuette, previous record holder, found in the same vicinity.

In the Mayan system of numerals, a bar stands for five, a dot means one. Thus two dots above two bars means 12. In writing dates, numbers were arranged in columns somewhat as we write 12/27/39 for Dec. 27, 1939. We know by positions in the row that 12 stands for the month, 27 for the day, and 39 for the year. Each position in a Mayan date column also had a meaning, and the date on the Mayan monument is interpreted as 7 baktuns, 16 katuns, 6 tuns, 16 uinals, 18 kins, or adding these up, 1,125,698 days from the beginning of Maya.

Mayan Calendar

Mayan dates were reckoned by the number of days elapsed since the 4 ahau, 8 cumhu (Oct. 14, 3373 B. C.) the beginning point of the Mayan calendar.

Thus by reckoning forward 1,125,698 days or 3,082 years and 21 days the date Nov. 4, 291 B. C. is reached.

The Mayan calendar was still in use in Yucatan when the Spaniards arrived, and the number of dates recorded at that time enable researchers to tie it in with the Georgian calendar we use.

The finding of this earlier dated column in southern Vera Cruz, in the neighborhood where the Tuxtla statuette was found (and thought possibly an importation from Yucatan) gives strong evidence to support the theory that early development of the great Mayan culture took place in this region. Another alternative, not entirely downed, is that some other ancient culture produced the calendar and that it was borrowed from them by the Maya.

Vandenberg Offers Program Based on Best in New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

ments should be left to decide how best to meet their total relief problem in light of their intimate knowledge of their own needs and total available resources, after they have matched the Federal contribution on some appropriated basis."

2—**Agriculture:** "The New Deal has taken advanced ground in pressing the theory that the Government has a right and a duty to invest public money in behalf of agricultural parity and prosperity. I would eliminate competitive agricultural imports, thus making the tariff as effective as possible for agriculture, and then concentrate benefit payments upon that portion of a crop domestically consumed in order to bring the domestic price to parity, releasing the surplus to facilitated export at world prices."

3—**Industrial Relations:** The Wagner Act in practice "has come to be the controlling code in our whole industrial relationship. It must be broadened and improved to fit these larger ends, but not at the expense of labor's complete right to organize, bargain collectively, to choose its own agents for this purpose, and to be fully protected in the whole process.

Some Things to Continue

4—**Social Security:** "The day will come when all the complicated and irritating perplexities will be swept aside for a general old-age pension as a matter of right." The Social Security Law will "evolve into a more practical" law because "Republicans are notoriously more practical and efficient administrators."

Senator Vandenberg affirms that the Federal Government must continue to insure the bank deposits of the people, that the Securities and Exchange Commission should continue while removing needless obstacles to the free flow of investment capital, and that encouragement to export trade will continue "in the Hull aspiration but not in the Hull technique."

In recommending to his Party that it conserve the best experience of the past eight years and improve upon it, Senator Vandenberg is not leaving the Democratic Administration uncriticised and unjudged.

The New Deal, he characterizes as an "indigestible mixture of forward-looking aspirations with backward-looking errors" and asserts that "wishbone altruism has got to give way to backbone practicalities and that a bankrupt Utopia has got to be rescued from Fascism at the right and Communism at the left." The Senator would cast out the "wastrel theory that you can spend yourself into prosperity," "funny money" ideas, "the blight of punitive taxation"—and "the disposition to make rubber of the Constitution."

Senator Vandenberg foresees a Republican national victory in 1940 based upon a Republican-Democratic-Independent coalition and he believes that the Republican alternative to the New Deal must make a broad appeal to middle-road voters. His own campaign to this end will be launched on Feb. 10 and following this address in St. Paul, the Senator will speak in his home town of Grand Rapids, Mich., as a part of the Republican Lincoln Day Celebrations.

Unwrapping Stays Roosevelt Message

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has been so busy unwrapping Christmas presents that he has been unable to get down to serious work on his Annual Message to Congress.

Hence, he has instructed his Appointment Secretary to make no engagements for him Dec. 28 so he might have a clear desk for uninterrupted labor on the legislative and budget documents which must be finished when Congress meets Jan. 3.

His last appointment for Dec. 27 was a luncheon engagement and he left his afternoon free to finish unwrapping a large batch of packages which have remained unopened since several days before Christmas.

Sistie and Buzzie Romp in the Snow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—A gleeful boy and girl, spending Christmas with their grandparents, romped happily with a sled on the snow-covered White House south grounds today.

They made it plain that the Capital's first snow of the winter was one of the highlights of the holiday for Eleanor "Sistie" Dall, 12, and her nine-year-old brother, Curtis "Buzzie" Dall, from Seattle.

"Sistie," with her shoulder-length blonde hair flying, was all bundled up in a blue snow suit which once had been her mother's (Anna Roosevelt Boettiger), and "Buzzie" wore a neat outfit of the same color.

"Buzzie" had to abandon his playing in the snow this afternoon for a different sort of entertainment. He was host—all by himself—at a party for children his age in the White House. "Sistie" will give a party tomorrow.

Educational Leaders In Georgia Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia State Department of Education has, this year, three officers who occupy important places in the spotlight of educational activity.

State Superintendent M. D. Collins was recently elected President of the National Association of State School Superintendents; M. D. Mobley, Georgia's Director of Vocational Education, was elected President of the National Association of State Directors of Vocational Education, and Miss Sara Jones, Department Librarian, has been elected President of the Georgia Library Association.

Recently, the 75 employees of the State educational office and the University system offices honored the three, at a testimonial dinner for the recognition they have received in their respective fields.

Despite the budget setback, the Georgia educational program has gone steadily forward in progress in which the national services of its officers have had a significant part.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LET us help you select your new home in Los Angeles; 12 years in the city — exclusive listings, all prices.
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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

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1-2-3-Room Studio Suites
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PROFESSIONAL woman desires to share her attractive 3-room apartment with professional or business woman; references. 50 West 67th St., N. Y. C. Su 7-3855.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

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GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

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THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th Street, N. Y. City.
CORRECT POSTURE
BALL ROOM DANCING
Modern Creative Dancing for Children
Tap and Ballet

DOGS FOR SALE

CHIHUAHUAS — PEDIGREED — PEASTER & GARRETT STOCK—Paper broken; ideal pet for apartment. SHAW, 163-14 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

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CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3832 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
"The Mary Hampton Home" for girls needing special care and training; ages 5 to 18 years; loving, homelike atmosphere; lessons and activities in beautiful secluded garden; individual attention; permanent if desired, or by day, week or month.
Mrs. Mary Hampton, 1705 Jackson Street South

HOUSES FOR SALE

AMBLER HIGHLANDS, PENNA.—Attractive single stone and stucco, modern home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, laundry; lot 65x200 feet, shade, fruit; garage; located on Bethlehem Pike between Hartrouft and Prospect Ave.; nice residential section. E. STEARNER, Ft. Washington, Penna.

HOUSES TO LET

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study, near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue

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$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 96th Central Park West—Quiet, sunny, new, corner, suitable one, two; near church, convenient; elevator. AC 2-9260.

N. Y. C. (West End Ave., near 99th Street)—Two rooms connecting or single in private family; references. Write Box R-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Large single, adjoining bath (private cooking cabinet), $5.00; double $7.00; sunshine; quiet apt.; convenient transportation. AC. 2-8182.

N. Y. C. (Near 110th St. and Riverside Dr.)—Exceptionally beautiful, large, exclusive, private bath, twin beds, elevator; reasonable. TRafalgar 7-2735.

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Heated Rooms, Comfy Twin Beds.

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(Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
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Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

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PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

Spend your Christmas Money for the Gift you wanted but did not receive.

NEW YEAR and THANK YOU CARDS, 5c Each
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More People in Berks County EAT
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E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
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Order your Holiday Poultry or Meat in plenty of time from
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SCRANTON
Robert Roberts
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ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
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ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
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GIFTS of RARE CHARM

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ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557 — Madison 6584-W

Daily Features Page

Richard Wagner's Home

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

Now a museum, this rendezvous of music and nature lovers is at Tribschen, near Lucerne, Switzerland. Here the famous composer spent his happiest and most fruitful years, completing the "Meistersinger," "Siegfried," and "Götterdammerung." The lower photograph reveals Wagner's favorite view from the house.

Daily Quotation

TRUE friends are the most precious thing of all this worldly happiness.—KING ALFRED.

Daily Anecdote

Moody's Faith

One of the most inspiring and outstanding attributes of Dwight L. Moody, the great evangelist, was his constant and implicit faith in Deity.

Once, without a cent on hand or in prospect to pay expenses, Mr. Moody decided to undertake a trip to England. He set the date of his departure and went ahead with his preparations as if he possessed all the wealth of the United States. At last the trunks were packed and his family were dressed for the journey, but still no funds in sight. And then—only a few hours before train time—a friend appeared with $500, which he thought Moody might need "after he reached England."

Moody was a merchant when he decided to devote his life to Christian service. He saved $1,000, then closed his store and went out to serve his fellow men. Soon the money was gone, and not another penny in sight.

"What are you going to do now?" a friend asked. "All your money is gone, and you are poor."

"Oh, no, I'm not," replied Moody. "I am working for God, and He is rich."

Timely Warning

"If you are single and dissatisfied with your job, give a thought to changing it. If you are married, think again."—M. Francis Wimbrook.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will go before thee, and make the crooked places straight: I will break in pieces the gates of brass, and cut in sunder the bars of iron.—ISA. 45:2.

Odds and Ends

Milk Deliveries

Nearly 30,000,000 bottles of milk are delivered every day to American homes.

We're Growing

In the last 50 years the height of students entering American Universities has increased two inches.

It's Always Raining Somewhere

At any given moment the world has nearly 2,000 thunderstorms, while the daily average lightning flashes is about 8,000,000.

It Has Been Said of Liberty

Where liberty dwells, there is my country.—Milton.

A nation may lose its liberties in a day and not miss them in a century.—Montesquieu.

Man's liberty ends, and it ought to end, when that liberty becomes the curse of his neighbors.—Farrar.

If liberty with law is fire on the hearth, liberty without law is fire on the floor.—Hillard.

The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion.—Burke.

The human race is in the best condition where it has the greatest degree of liberty.—Dante.

What is life? It is not to stalk about and draw fresh air, or gaze upon the sun; it is to be free.—Addison.

The greatest glory of a free-born people is to transmit that freedom to their children.—Harvard.

There are two freedoms, the false where one is free to do what he likes, and the true where he is free to do what he ought.—Charles Kingsley.

In Lighter Vein

Let's Change the Subject!

Husband: "This is a remarkable book. It proves how marvelous, how stupendous is nature. Whenever I read something like this I realize how lowly and insignificant man is."

Wife: "A woman doesn't have to wade through four hundred pages to learn that."—Mueller Record.

Prof. Noah Tall's Dictionary

Half-baked—Descriptive of underdone officials who need turning over if not out.

Hose—product of ladder manufacturers.

Limit—Something we never reach unless we admit it.

Soliloquy — Conversation with only one you really know.

Solitary—The man with the great idea for which the world isn't ready.

Success—Defeat of failure. That's all there is to it.—Byers Fletcher in Ashington Collier's Magazine.

Speaking of Red Faces

Mrs. Jones went shopping. When she returned, she saw that Post Office engineers had arrived with their van outside her house. There they were, to her disgust, with a pole and a hole in the ground. She proceeded to tell them all about it.

How dared they put a pole right in front of her house. The garden would be spoiled and the property would lessen in value. She was going to write to the Postmaster General, as well as a few other bigwigs, and complain.

The foreman let her have her head for about five minutes. Then he had his turn.

"I'm very sorry, madam," he said, politely, "but we're not putting the pole up. We are taking it away. It's been standing in front of your house for two years!"—Tit-Bits.

"I figured this was the next best thing to do—he hasn't a windshield."

Playing Safe

"Twice I slashed through the turf around the ball," the golfing tyro was explaining, "and then I had a look at a couple of ants which were crawling near. 'Things are getting hot around here,' I heard one of them say, and then the other answered, 'Yes, let's climb up on this ball where it's safe.'"—Ashington Collier's Magazine.

A Fugitive from the Women's Page

"What a delicious cake, Maggie. Would you be willing to give me your recipe for it?"

"Certainly, Miss. It's mighty easy to make. I just take as much flour as I think I'll need and quite a little dab of butter, and a pinch or two of cream of tartar, and several eggs if they're plenty and less if they ain't, and stir till I get tired and bake in an average oven until I think it's done."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Boy Calms Police Dog

(New York Sun)

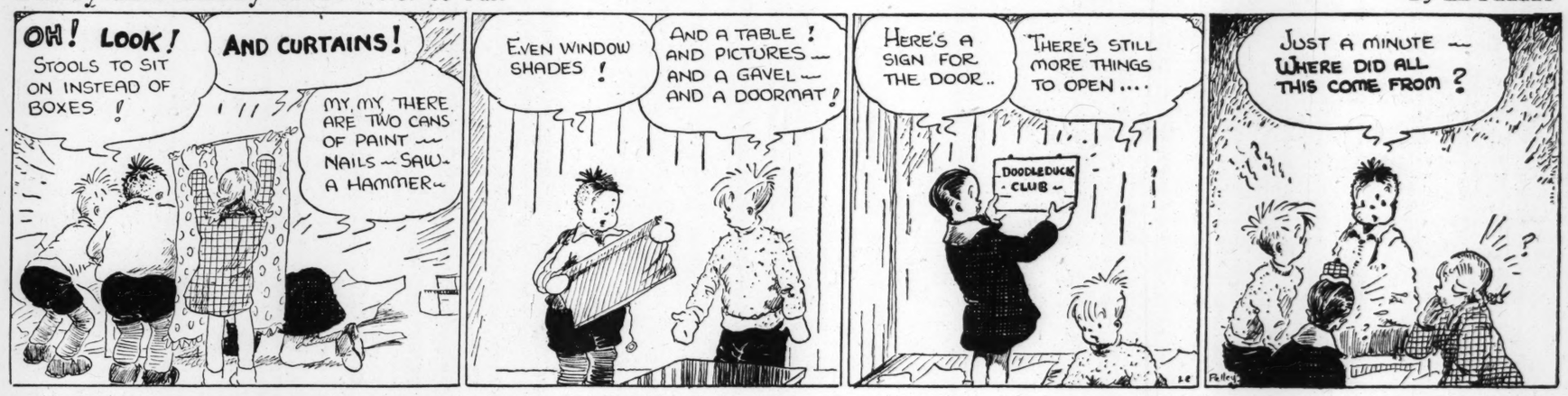
New York

A small boy whose name was not learned made a hero of himself in the Bronx recently when, armed with nothing more than confidence, he quieted a police dog that had bitten five persons and was preparing to attack a policeman.

The boy appeared to be about 9 years old. When the dog was running about the Claremont Parkway entrance to Crotona Park and was about to pursue a fleeing youth, the boy shouted to the youth not to run. The latter stopped and the dog gave up pursuit. Finally Patrolman Charles Schloder of the Bathgate Avenue station arrived and was on the point of shooting the dog, when the boy told the policeman not to shoot, but stand still. Then the boy walked over to the dog and after a few seconds had it walking calmly beside him toward the policeman, whom the dog did not attack.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not So Fast*

By LE PELLEY


OH! LOOK! STOOLS TO SIT ON INSTEAD OF BOXES!
AND CURTAINS!
MY, MY, THERE ARE TWO CANS OF PAINT — NAILS — SAW — A HAMMER —
EVEN WINDOW SHADES!
AND A TABLE! AND PICTURES — AND A GAVEL — AND A DOORMAT!
HERE'S A SIGN FOR THE DOOR..
THERE'S STILL MORE THINGS TO OPEN....
DOODLEDUCK CLUB —
JUST A MINUTE — WHERE DID ALL THIS COME FROM?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Perish the Thought!*

Joan is very proud of a new doll she has and brought it over to show it to us today—
Its clothes were exactly like those Joan was wearing—
Well, while I think it's a very cute idea for little girls and their dolls," I told T. W.—
Wouldn't it be awful if someone decided to try it on us pups?

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Did You Ever Hear a Dream Talking?"*

By THE HAGERS

THAT NIGHT, WHEN WE HAD GONE TO BED, I SNUGGLED UP TO TAD AND SAID,
"TAD, WE'RE NOT TOYS; WE'RE REAL, YOU SEE. WE WISH THAT YOU WOULD SET US FREE."
BUT TAD SENT UP A STARTLED ROAR! THE GIANTESS CAME TO THE DOOR.
"THIS DUCK CAN TALK!" SHE ANSWERED, "LAD, GO BACK TO SLEEP. YOU DREAMT IT, TAD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Re-examining Trade Policy

Very welcome is Secretary Hull's statement that the Government will facilitate a congressional study of the reciprocal trade agreements. The general trend of the Hull efforts toward careful trimming down of excessive trade barriers is known. But the policy's basic purposes should be better understood throughout the country. The effects of the twenty agreements made since 1935 have not been assessed and there has been little study of the reciprocity policy in relation to the conditions which neutral commerce now faces.

There is some danger also that trade policies will become political footballs in the 1940 campaign. If an inquiry will permit Congress to thresh out the objections which have been raised and to compare alternatives, that danger may be lessened. For the sake both of fuller information and of bi-partisan investigation the Administration's co-operation is essential.

Certainly the cases of all interests and sections which have been affected by the agreements should be heard. And the contradictions between Mr. Hull's efforts and certain farm policies like export subsidies, should be exposed. It is possible that revision of the Trade Agreements Act can improve the procedure. It is even more likely that combinations of opposition groups may force some compromise by which Congress would have a veto on agreements worked out by the State Department. But it is to be hoped that all producers who feel themselves injured will confine their pleas to the actual injuries suffered.

For it should be recognized that if the United States is to base trade policies on the desires of every local producer which desires tariff protection, the log-rolling combinations of such interests will fix trade barriers designed not merely to safeguard efficient producers but greatly to develop uneconomic production. It was because experience with log-rolling had brought excessive tariffs which penalized all consumers and injured the nation as a whole that the reciprocal policy, permitting careful weighing of all concessions, was adopted.

The most fundamental fact about trade policies is that trade is beneficial. If this is better understood and the basic aim to increase the supply of goods to the Nation as a whole is retained, good should come out of re-examination of the reciprocal agreements.

Lowering a Price Umbrella

Successive reductions in the subsidy on American export cotton—now down to one-fifth of a cent a pound—establish a laudable trend away from an artificial situation. This newspaper has opposed export subsidies as a form of economic warfare. Speaking broadly, the use of money out of the general coffers can best be justified when its goal is the good of the country at large. In this instance that result must be questioned although subsidy payments to producers are regarded by the Administration as undergirding the whole economy of the South.

In any case, the domestic spot price now has risen well above the 9 cents a pound offered to producers co-operating in the AAA control program. Sales since the subsidy went into effect last July already total 5,780,000 bales, which compares with exports of only 3,327,000 bales in the crop year ended July 31. These two developments should make it relatively easy for Secretary Wallace to throw the subsidy plan overboard entirely.

Companion to the cotton export subsidy is the program of Federal cotton loans. The Government today holds 7,000,000 bales on which loans have been foreclosed and 3,941,000 bales of last year's crop under the loan program. The expedient of cotton loans induces the holding of the staple, whereas a subsidy induces its sale. The two ideas are not mutually complementary; rather the opposite. But as artificial devices they interfere with supply-and-demand factors and raise the cost to the consumer. Evidence that the cotton price umbrella is being lowered will be received with satisfaction by all who adhere to the belief in a minimum of interference by government with prices and production.

The football players who go west to the Pasadena Rose Bowl this year are called the Volunteers. The University of Southern California boys are getting to be the "Regulars."

Some folks, says the man in the next apartment, cast their bread on the water expecting it to return to them as cake.

Longer Days

"He never came a wink too soon, Or brought too long a day." The fitness of the sentiment begins to strike the inhabitant of the North Temperate Zone about this time every year. "I remember, I remember," he says, with Thomas Hood. What he remembers is the too swiftly vanishing sun on shortening winter afternoons. There was hardly play time between school time and dark—and if one had chores to do . . . ! He remembers, too, the increasing delight of longer days.

But on this side of December 21 it is more than a memory. It is a present promise, this lengthening daylight: a promise of more sunsets to watch after office hours; of release from the once narrowing bounds of darkness—a feeling like that of a man from city streets coming into broad meadows, like that of the valley dweller ascending a hill, like that of character outgrowing the confines of self and seeing a wider, lovelier world around.

It is a promise of trees in bud, birds venturing northward again, grass greening. Like a sense of unfoldment—hearing new harmonies, seeing fresh colors; a warm feeling, like coming home, or like going out and onward, seeing home on every glowing horizon, still ahead, still secure, its windows alight with the promise and presence of longer days.

Beano Banned

The ban on beano and similar games of chance in Providence rids the community of a vicious and wasteful system of public exploitation. Beano is simply a popular term for the miniature Monte Carlos that have sprung up in the guise of helping to raise funds for deserving local charities. The Providence ruling is impelled by a belated conviction that beano is a "racket."

Doubtless there are cases where charitable organizations have sponsored beano games in good faith. But too often worthy beneficiaries have been named merely to conceal the schemes of private promoters beneath the cloak of respectability. In the end, the professional operators' share far outweighs that of the ostensible beneficiary.

The ease with which the system lends itself to abuse should have convinced its well-meaning supporters in other cities besides Providence that raising money by something-for-nothing schemes defeats any good purpose. If beano players are actuated by a desire to help whatever worthy charity may be involved, then they should realize that banning these games does not prevent them from making direct contributions to charity.

Public gambling is incompatible with the purpose of organized charity. The social irresponsibility evidenced by those addicted to the gambling habit frequently makes them the objects of charity. By banning beano, Providence authorities have intervened in behalf of those charitable groups which have thus far failed to see the inconsistency of raising money for social welfare activities by anti-social methods. And they have helped to strengthen a widespread opposition to gambling in any guise.

Giving That Goes On Giving

Christmas dispatches by the Associated Press tell two very appealing, and inspiring, stories.

One is about "Old Bill" Dixon, of the little Hocking Valley coal mining village of Monday, Ohio. Mr. Dixon, lean and sinewy after sixty years of mining, passed out Christmas presents of bags of coal dug with his own hands from a shaft in his back yard. He reopened the mine when other workings in the area closed down, and has often put in ten-hour days with his pick rather than take an old-age pension.

The other item tells of the Yuletide hobby of Engineer Joe Gerard who makes a run between Fort Worth, Texas, and Purcell, Oklahoma, on the Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Gerard could have retired on a pension several years ago, but one reason he stays at the throttle is that he may toss out gaily wrapped and padded packages of toys and candy, which he buys himself, to the children who wave to him during the year along his 200-mile run. Some of them have never seen any other Christmas giving.

These men have given something intangible and enduring to themselves, and a priceless example to others.

With the seasonal drop in temperature, thumbers commence to be distinguishable from statues.

Ferns are said to be regaining their popularity for household decoration. Even with the one who sweeps?

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Philosophy and the New Year

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer once heard the editor of a religious journal say that he was not an optimist, but an ameliorist; he took the world and the people in it as he found them and tried to make them better. Can anyone make a better New Year's resolution than that he will be an "Ameliorist" and try to ameliorate (make better) conditions as he finds them, in himself, in others, and in our earthly habitat? Today man is co-operating with God in the endeavor to make this earth a fairer and more comfortable home for man and beast.

Man himself has developed out of savagery, through barbarism and semi-civilization, to the state in which he now is found. To alter Matthew Arnold's saying slightly, there is a Power, not ourselves, that works for betterment. Shall we not resolve at this time, not only to use our God-given powers to the uttermost for such betterment, but to trust in the Power who "worketh in us to will and to do of His own good pleasure," which we may be sure is always toward betterment? We may oppose His will—whole peoples have done so in the past and are doing so today—but the human race cannot commit suicide. A renaissance is sure to come always, somewhere, sometime, among some people, and the race goes on toward betterment.

Shall we not look forward to 1940 for the bright spots in the picture that are sure to appear? "God is in His heaven"; all is not "right with the world"; but, with man co-operating with God, as he should be doing, the year to come may indeed be a better one than the year that is past. In some way may the dream of the seer of Patmos come true, that "the leaves of the tree" may be "for the healing of the nations"! Let us all be ameliorists as we head toward the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty!

WILLIAM BARNARD SMITH
Brookline, Mass.

Light on the National Anthem

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For several years there has been talk of changing our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." I have been of the company who wished to change this anthem, feeling that a more peaceful thought should be expressed in words and music. But now I see that all we need to do is to spiritualize our thought to find in it what we need.

Surely, if we do not see the flag of democracy flying free and brave above the rockets' red glare in world thought, we will never see democracy firmly planted in the world. Even as Moses lifted up a standard in the wilderness, so our forefathers lifted up a standard in these United States of America which all the world can profitably follow, a standard of democracy to look to for example, a standard which shines above the tumult of battle in the dawn of new ideas for federation and unity of thought and purpose.

I do not say that we could not stand another national hymn, because I think the more hymns we can sing in praise to God for His goodness to this favored nation, the better.

ELLA MAY FRAZER
Madison, N. J.

'Cheered and Encouraged Us'

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to thank you for all the splendid uplifting articles in your paper, and many times it has cheered and encouraged us in the homeland in our hour of need.

I would especially like to thank you for Behind the Headlines, This Changing World, and The Round Table in your paper which is simply magnificent and second to none, in my opinion. I wish it were possible for you to have an English cartoon. The news is never old to me. We do get the best of the world's affairs which we all need so much.

MRS. E. H. DONKIN
Scarborough, Yorkshire

A Call for Peaceful Thinking

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Calling all editors! Think peace. Talk peace. Write peace. Let's have peace! The press is powerful. Please use its might for peace.

ALICE ARMFIELD
Concord, N. C.

Look Who Has the Big Stick Now!

Greta Does Nothing by Halves

Greta was a cook, although her girlish figure gave one no hint of it. Indeed, when I entered my cabin in New York harbor and found her in it, I didn't foresee the surprises she held in store.

She was a reticent person but I soon learned, through discreet inquiry, about her wonderful kitchen. It was all in white enamel, with a new electric range which had cost her employers $500, and an icebox which had cost $750. She mixed her ingredients by formula. For cooking was not a "happenstance" in her family. It was a cherished talent which had descended from mother to daughter for generations. Her maternal grandmother had been a cook for a *Graf* near Augsburg, her mother had cooked for a Nuremberg Baron, and her sister now handled all the festivities of her village.

Greta had been with this New York family now for twelve years and their table averaged fourteen. That they valued her services could be seen from the fact her trip was a gift. Not that she lacked funds; indeed, her savings passbook showed an ample balance. They had given their present one day in an offhand manner.

"See here, Greta," they had said, "your mother hasn't seen you in years, has she? Well, take this money and go over to visit her while we spend our winter holidays in Florida. We'll be away six weeks and you can be back when we are."

So saying, they had placed enough currency for tourist passage in her delighted hand and sped her along. Of course, it meant little to them, these people who gave each other diamond bracelets at Christmas time, but the point was they gave it voluntarily.

* * *

Greta's fiancé, whom I met before the boat sailed, was a boyhood friend. I strongly suspected that he had followed her to the States but Greta never admitted it. He was the first professional bricklayer I had had the pleasure of knowing and my admiration grew steadily as she talked about him. He earned $8 a day, and more as the skyscraper went higher. He had lost a full day's work by coming down to see her off and, moreover, had given her violets. His savings ran into five figures for the simple reason that he wanted to buy a home and saved toward that end. Her "Missus" had long ago offered to allow Greta to share her quarters with a husband, but he had entirely different ideas. When he married he wanted a home and a wife who stayed in it, not one who worked for others.

He had agreed to assume Greta's monthly remittance to her parents which, within two months of her arrival in the United States, she had forwarded regularly and never in all the years missed a payment. The fifty marks meant ease to the old people in the little town of Schwabisch Hall, near Nuremberg.

Their evenings were spent together seeing some German movie in New York, or in her kitchen. She would roll out her sewing machine and make shirts for him, or clothes for herself, or articles for their future home. The kitchen curtains she had made for their house were green and white check, and she grew enthusiastic as she told me of her growing trousseau. He had purchased furniture, two rooms of which were in his use at present. But their choice had been made together. The linens were hers and judging from the ample peasant trousseaux I had seen in Germany, I could visualize how many dozens of sheets, towels, aprons and pillow cases she had acquired. And, too, how much simple crochet work adorned it all.

Greta's clothing was a matter of constant surprise to me, and mine proved equally interesting to her; for she examined my new dressing gown with great care, intending to copy it later. Her pajamas, of flannel and home-made, had cost her 25 cents each, her pretty white silk blouses 50 and 75 cents. Greta, I could see, obtained far better value for her money than I.

* * *

We chatted in the early morning and late evening, rarely seeing each other during the day, for she joined in with a group of German-Americans, all returning, like herself, to visit relatives. Many of them were carrying flour, coffee and sugar. She, however, brought only old clothing, of which her New York family had given a-plenty, and on which she paid duty. For gifts, she brought $10 apiece for each of her sisters and brothers—in registered marks, of course—and $5 each for the children, of whom there were now twenty-two. Then her suitor's family had to be remembered; so Greta's contributions ran into substantial sums.

"They'll meet me in Nuremberg," she said, as we drew near our journey's end. "Probably my oldest sister's husband will come and we'll ride over to Schwabisch Hall together. He'll be dressed up, of course, and I'll wear one of my new blouses. Then Sunday my folks will have a big dinner and all the family will be there."

I could see she was getting enthusiastic as the event neared. She took out her registered mark book thoughtfully.

"Let me see. I get there Saturday night. I wonder if I have enough for it all. There's my ticket, and then the three taxis at the station—"

"Three taxis!" I interrupted her. "Greta, do you have that much luggage?"

"Oh, no," she replied calmly. "You see all my folks come down to meet me at the station whenever I come home from America and it would look high hat if I didn't invite them to ride in a taxi, too."

* * *

I looked at her in silent admiration. This cook whose English wasn't perfect had surprisingly practical and generous ideas. I could just see her proud father escorting her around the streets of Schwabisch Hall, presenting to his friends his successful daughter from the States. For from their standpoint, she had made good in a big way.

Before we parted she had confided she was going to buy their wedding rings—those double gold rings the Germans wear—before she returned. Then I knew the cooking would recede into her busy past and Greta would have the home she had earned in America.

"Weren't you afraid, Greta," I asked, "I mean, when you first went over alone?"

"Of course," she replied honestly, "and my folks didn't want me to go, either. I'm their youngest, you know. New York's a lot different from Schwabisch Hall. But I knew I could cook and I wasn't afraid to go anywhere."

J. H. M.

The Bookshelf

Entertaining Prewar Pen Pictures

It is no reflection upon the work of our journalists to express a hope that the time may not be long before the leading actors in the European crisis begin to produce their memoirs. However skillfully the news gatherers vary their method and style, the surface gleanings at their disposal begin to take on a sameness that can only be removed by some authentic touches from behind the scenes.

Fortunately this period of uninspired, not to say tragic, statesmanship has been markedly productive of competent journalists. Helen P. Kirkpatrick, in her story of the last few fateful years, UNDER THE BRITISH UMBRELLA (New York: Scribners. $2.75), is no exception. She is always entertaining. But while we are interested in having her point out to us Mr. Eden leaving 10 Downing Street "looking beet-red" just before his resignation on Feb. 20, 1938, what we should really like to know is what went on in 10 Downing Street just before Mr. Eden left.

And while we would not have missed for anything the author's conversation on the golf links with an influential and not too reticent peeress, who stopped her swing on hearing of Hitler's march on Austria to exclaim: "We must make it quite clear to Hitler that after Czechoslovakia, not one foot further," we do also want to be told by someone who knows what Viscount Halifax and the Government heads were doing and saying about the situation.

The author, like her fellow American correspondents, appears to see all there is to see. The list of lords, ambassadors and other eminent personages she has lunch with would fill several columns of an index—though one is bound to say that the luster of her hosts is not always matched by equal brilliance in their conversation. She travels in all parts of England, visiting the slums of Birmingham and Glasgow, or the luxurious country mansion as one of a house party of stockbrokers, film magnates, movie actors, and others, whose somewhat riotous gayety made a piquant prelude to the declaration of war that followed.

She comments, justifiably enough, on the misery visible among the slum dwellers, but with cheerful indifference to other and less obvious phases of British life which are almost necessary to complete the picture.

Thereafter the author enters into a carefully detailed recapitulation of political events to the beginning of the new war, thickly scattered with lively pen pictures of statesmen or press magnates—a purely journalistic recital, with little reflection on the significance of the events nor with any very marked point of view. Why, for example, cite as a case of "censorship" of the British press a note sent by a leading daily to its correspondents saying: "Members of the staff will please remember that we do not regard war as inevitable. Correspondents will refrain from using their material in such a way as to imply this." Surely a statement that war should be regarded as not inevitable until it has actually begun amounts almost to a truism and might well have been sent out by an editor to his force entirely of his own volition.

But generally speaking, Miss Kirkpatrick can be relied on to take the viewpoint of common sense. If she does not add much to our stock of knowledge, she says what she has to say with a zest that keeps the entertainment in full swing.

H. J. S.

The Wide Horizon

Free Enterprise vs. Feudalism

By Paul G. Hoffman
President of the Studebaker Corporation

Let us first of all clearly define the relationship which should exist between government and business.

Our government represents all the people and has not only the privilege but the duty of protecting their interests. In that area of our economy where monopoly is natural and most efficient, the government must assume a large measure of control. In that larger area where competition is the natural control from the standpoint of the consumer, the government has the obvious duty of maintaining competition and of protecting businessmen themselves against underhanded and unfair competitive attacks. The interests of the customer come first—as a matter of good business and as a matter of good government.

Those of us in the competitive area should recognize the need for government policing, but resist efforts at governmental control. We should fight for those governmental activities designed to protect the customer. We should fight against any effort of the Government to help us make profits—that's our job. We should fight to the death against legislation which has as its objective taking competition out of the competitive system, for in free competition lies the force which will operate inexorably to bring down costs and thus expand markets. . . .

* * *

The Miller-Tydings Act has legalized price maintenance and price fixing. State fair trade practice acts have been passed in forty-four States. Laws to license business leap from the floor of every State legislative session. This year in the State of Michigan alone twenty-six licensing bills were proposed by twenty-six business groups, all aimed at throttling free and open competition, all designed to put some competitor out of business. . . .

More than 200 bills were introduced into forty-four State Legislatures this year with the objective of raising additional trade barriers between our various States. Already in existence are more than 300 such barriers to commercial intercourse between our states, most of them attempts on the part of some business group to get "protection" from competition; to dodge the hazard of letting the customer be his own judge and jury, as he must be in the court of true free enterprise.

Have businessmen condemned and fought against these attacks on our American system of free competitive enterprise? The answer must be a reluctant "no." The fact is that the State capitals and Washington, D. C., have been infested with businessmen seeking licensing laws or some other form of special privilege all aimed, as they put it, "to civilize competition."

Need these businessmen be reminded that the American Indians were civilized by the United States Government and that they are now wards of the Government?

* * *

Granted that these business seekers-after-special-privileges are in the minority, the great majority of businessmen have given tacit consent to such activities by their silence. They have not even been articulate in their recognition of the Federal Trade Commission as Public Friend Number One of free competitive enterprise. Charged with partial responsibility for maintaining open competition and with full responsibility for protecting business against unfair competitive attacks, this great agency has not always had the vigorous support of business. Minority groups have attacked it unfairly; there has been resentment of its so-called interference with business. These attacks have missed the main point. The Federal Trade Commission makes no attempt to control or manage business, but merely to police business to its own advantage. . . .

This is the appointed hour for action. Our country is not involved in war, and we are still free to fight against regimentation. If war should come—which God forbid—regimentation is inevitable, but by swinging into action now we can so fortify free enterprise that it could recover even from the shock of war. If, however, we are lulled into any false sense of security by the ephemeral war prosperity we are now experiencing, and continue to trade our liberty and freedom of action for special privilege or fancied security, free competitive enterprise might not survive even if peace continued.

Involvement in war would at best leave us with a shadow and not the substance. It is going to take courage of a high order to resist the allurements that may be offered in the form of governmental regulations as a quick way to profits, to turn our backs on any and all forms of price-fixing, but our goal is the preservation of the American way of life, of civil and religious liberty, and of economic freedom. What could be more worth while? May I remind you, as a final word, that "security" has been the fashionable objective in this decade of depression and decadence. This country was not built up by seekers of security, but by self-reliant adventurers, and we must recapture their gallant fighting spirit. If we do, nothing can stop the resurgence of that old singing, dynamic America we once knew.

Mirror of World Opinion

Class in Relaxation

A course on the art of relaxation, to be taught in Columbia University Teachers College this spring, will be a somewhat revolutionary break from the favorite American traditions of hard work, vim and vigor. . . .

One suspects that the Columbia course is doomed to failure since, as a means of developing the art of relaxation, it will be only a superficial attack on hyper-tension. . . . Physical relaxation, while important, by no means insures against unrest of the mind . . . where may be found the core of American misery and premature exhaustion. To ward off hyper-tension, the American must find the remedy in a more spiritual sense of values such as in the Gospels. . . .—*Fort Worth* (Texas) *Star-Telegram.*